

The Nation

VOL. XCII.—NO. 2397

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1911

Reg. U. S.
Pat. Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS

JUST PUBLISHED—A BOOK OF AUTHORITY

THE AEROPLANE

Past, Present and Future

By C. GRAHAME-WHITE and HARRY HARPER.

With 93 illustrations. Over 300 pages. Octavo. Handsome cloth, \$3.50 net.

This book, written by Claude Grahame-White (the winner of the Gordon-Bennett Aviation Cup, 1910) and Harry Harper, with contributions from a number of well-known constructors of machines and aerial pilots, will undoubtedly be the standard reference work on all that has been done, or attempted, or is in progress for the advancement of aviation, for some time to come.

The work of pioneers is first described by one who actually witnessed the early flights of Captain Ferber, Santos Dumont, Wilbur Wright and Henry Farman. The story of the application of the petrol motor to aeroplanes is told—how it was that a suitable propulsive force made flying possible. This leads to the fascination of men's first flights, and it is explained how the duration of aerial journeys was lengthened from seconds to minutes, and minutes to hours. From this the reader is taken to the feats of the present day. All the most notable flights of the world's famous airmen are described. Records in high-flying, speed, cross-country, and over-sea flights are concisely tabulated. It is made possible to ascertain, at a glance, what the most remarkable feats have been. A special section of the book is devoted to an analysis of the aeroplane accidents that have happened. Each disaster is described, and, where possible, an explanation is given. A specially compiled list, alphabetically arranged, gives the Aviators of the World with the aeroplanes they pilot, and notes concerning their flights. The building of aeroplanes is exhaustively dealt with, and finally come important articles supplied by the most famous authorities upon aviation.

SHE BUILDETH HER HOUSE

By WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

Who wrote "*Routledge Rides Alone*."

(Eight Editions Sold)

"Will Levington Comfort brings to his new novel, 'She Buildeth Her House,' the same vigor of style and pregnant phrasing that distinguished 'Routledge Rides Alone' as one of the ablest of modern American novels. . . . The theme of the story is one that surely would have received the commendation of Balzac's mystic nature. Likewise, the treatment has the relentless freedom of Balzac in facing facts of life. . . . By the boldness of its design its virile frankness, and its imaginative and dramatic qualities, 'She Buildeth Her House' is a novel that must command attention."—*Philadelphia Press*.

Colored Frontispiece by Martin Justice.

Decorated Cloth, \$1.25 net.

IN HER OWN RIGHT

By JOHN REED SCOTT.

Author of "*The Colonel of the Red Huzzars*,"

"*The Impostor*," etc.

Mr. Scott's new novel, unlike some of his recent works, is set in and around Annapolis of to-day, and deals with the life of the present time. There is mystery and action a-plenty concerning hidden treasure and an abducted heroine, and a charming love interest throughout adds greatly to an already brilliant and exciting romance.

Illustrations in Color by Clarence F. Underwood.

Decorated Cloth, \$1.25 net.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY PUBLISHERS
PHILADELPHIA

Publishers of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE and CHAMBERS' NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA.

The Nation

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FOUNDED IN 1865.

[Entered at the New York City Post Office as second-class mail matter.]

The Nation is published and owned by the New York Evening Post Co. Oswald Garrison Villard, President; William J. Patterson, Treasurer; Paul Elmer More, Editor.

Three dollars per year in advance postpaid, in any part of the United States or Mexico; to Canada \$3.50, and to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union \$4.00.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 20 Vesey Street.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK..... 567

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Tobacco Decision 570
Government-Fixed Prices..... 570
The Democrats and the Wool Schedule 571
The Imperial Conference 572
Problems of the Air 573

SPECIAL ARTICLES:

The Western Economic Society 574
Librarians in California 575
An Association for Scandinavian Studies 576
News for Bibliophiles 576

CORRESPONDENCE:

Ellis Island 577
The Illiteracy of Academicians..... 577
Summer School at Florence 578
The Annual Register and Weems's Life of Washington 578

LITERATURE:

William H. Seward—Stephen A. Douglas 578
Queed 580
An Old Maid's Vengeance 580
Princess Katharine 581
The Man with an Honest Face 581
Memories and Impressions 581
Interpreters of Life and the Modern Spirit 581
Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1727-1734, 1736-1740 582
World Literature and Its Place in General Culture 583

NOTES 583

SCIENCE 585

DRAMA:

The Work of W. S. Gilbert 586

ART:

Whistler and Greaves 587
The Book of Decorative Furniture 588

FINANCE:

Retrospect 589

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 590

... Copies of *The Nation* may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra; in London of B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.

Educational

BRYN MAWR, Pennsylvania.
The Misses Kirk's College Preparatory School
Prepares for Bryn Mawr and other colleges. Certificate privileges. Number of pupils limited and special schedule arranged for each. Percentage of pupils who have entered Bryn Mawr College unusually large. Gymnastics and outdoor sports. Thirteenth year opens October 5th, 1911.

PRINCIPAL OF A COLLEGE PRE-
paratory school will take 4 boys to tutor for the fall entrance examinations this summer on the Maine coast. Opportunities for boating, sailing, and bathing. Address PRINCIPAL, care *The Nation*.

COLLEGE PREPARATION AT
moderate rates for four girls, in home of woman Ph.D., exceptionally able tutor; New York suburbs. Time saved and mental grip acquired. Also home and thoughtful care without tuition for four children. EXPERIENCE, care of *Nation*.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES
EVERETT O. FISK & Co., Proprietors.
24 Park Street, Boston 1505 Pa. Ave. Washington
156 Fifth Ave., New York 611 Swetland Bld., Portland
39 Jackson Blvd., Chicago 238 Douglas Bld., Los Angeles
405 Cooper Bld., Denver 2142 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley
Send to any address above for Agency Manual.

ALBANY TEACHERS' AGENCY

Supplies schools of all grades with competent teachers. Assists teachers in obtaining positions. Send for Bulletin No. 20.

HARLAN P. FRENCH, 81 Chapel St., Albany, N.Y.

WANTED—For literary and scientific
work, capable woman secretary, college education or equivalent. Some knowledge French and German, stenography, and scientific (biology-medicine) terms. Answer fully by letter, stating salary expected, etc.
Address F. H. C., care of *Nation*.

Just Published

ESSENTIALS OF SPANISH GRAMMAR

By Samuel Garner, Ph.D. Formerly Professor of Modern Languages, United States Naval Academy.

\$1.00

Besides a clear exposition of the essential principles of grammar and syntax, this book includes exercises combining grammatical drill with translation, and provides also ample work in memorizing.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

New York Cincinnati Chicago

ADDITIONS TO THE

Standard English Classics

JUST PUBLISHED

Selections from Huxley \$0.25
Selections from the Old Testament30
Stevenson—
Inland Voyage and Travels with a Donkey35
Treasure Island45

GINN AND COMPANY

BELLES-LETTRES SERIES

FORTY VOLUMES NOW READY

LIST FREE ON REQUEST

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers
Boston New York Chicago London

BOOKS—All out of print books supplied, no matter on what subject; write me, stating books wanted; I can get you any book ever published; when in England, call and inspect my stock of 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, John Bright St., Birmingham, England.

A. S. Clark, Peekskill, N. Y., is a buyer and seller of books, magazines, and pamphlets.

The Astor Edition of Poets

is the best for schools and colleges. 99 vols. List price, 60c. per volume; price to schools, 40c.

SEND FOR LIST.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York

The only biography of the founder of modern Socialism, **KARL MARX: HIS LIFE AND WORK**, by John Spargo, \$2.50 net; \$2.70 carriage paid. B. W. HUEBSCH, 225 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

FRENCH MEN, WOMEN and BOOKS

By MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS.

A general study of French character by the well-known author of "Home Life in France," "Literary Rambles in France," etc.
Illustrated. Large 8vo. \$2.50 net.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

"The Great Novel of the Year."

THE BROAD HIGHWAY

By Jeffery Farnol. \$1.35 net

Ninth American Edition. Eleventh in England.

The Corsican

NAPOLEON'S DIARY

"One of the great diaries of literature."—*New York Times*.
(Four Impressions)

BARBAROUS MEXICO By JOHN KENNETH TURNER. The only book telling the unvarnished truth about the tyranny of Diaz and the helpless slavery of the peons. Twenty engravings from photographs corroborate the story. Extra cloth, \$1.50 postpaid. Charles H. Kerr & Company, 118 West Kinzie St., Chicago.

Read L. M. Montgomery's New Book.

KILMENY OF THE ORCHARD

By the author of

"ANNE OF GREEN GABLES" (23d Printing)

and

"ANNE OF AVONLEA" (12th Printing)

FOREIGN BOOKS Send for catalogue. **TAUCHNITZ**
SCHOENHOF BOOK CO. **BRITISH**
128 Tremont Street, **AUTHORS**
BOSTON, MASS.

School Advertising
IN
THE NATION

The *Nation*, in its special field of political and literary criticism, is unlike any other periodical, American or foreign. It is taken by reading clubs and literary associations in a large number of places, and may be found on file in every library of importance in the country. There are probably few weekly periodicals whose columns offer so favorable an opportunity for reaching an audience interested in educational matters.

10 cents a line for 13 times.

The Nation

20 Vesey St., New York City

Our Own Religion in Ancient Persia

By Dr. LAWRENCE H. MILLS, *Professor of Zend (Avesta) Philology*

Being a Third Edition of a Lecture twice delivered in Oxford, partly printed in the *Nineteenth Century Review*, January, 1894, translated with consent of the Editor and Author into Gujarati (Trustees of the Sir J. J. Fund), and into Italian, 1911, by an accomplished translator upon his own initiative.

Soon to be had of leading booksellers in Oxford, or of Brockhaus, Leipzig, Two Shillings (fuller edition soon with "the Avesta and the Veda," 3d ed., from East and West, Bombay, 1st ed. Open Court, 2d ed.). Italian version, seventy-seven pages, now ready, gratis, on behalf of Mr. J. Bahemen, upon application to Author, to Students of the Universities of Rome and Naples; Italian bound up with Oriental and English text of Yasna I., six plates, pages 168, three lire paper, and cloth, seven lire.

The Author strenuously negatives the opinion that the Post-Exilic orthodoxy owed its origin wholly to the vastly prevalent Persian system by which it was surrounded during the centuries when the Jews were Persian subjects, but he holds it to be reprehensible, as also fatal to Bible study, to conceal the existence of a system where the details of the Theology; Angelology, Soteriology, Eschatology and Subjectivity of recompense largely coincide with those of the Exilic pre-Christian creed, notwithstanding extensive accretions of fabulous matter.

He recalls the dominant fact that a form in which the Persian Religion reached Greece, at least B.C. 350, exclusively reports the supreme interior elements; and he does not deny that this influence contributed, with political motives, toward the Restoration of the Jews, nor that the Persian decrees and other religious communications partly reported in the Bible encouraged the orthodox Pharisaism, as against the negative Sadducees. Persian intercourse with the Jews immense; Bible intimations, full as they are, give little idea of it; "Paradise," a Persian word.

Librarians who may desire to receive, carriage paid, duty free, Author's YASNA I. with Avesta, Pahlavi, Sanskrit and Persian texts, trls., plates, etc., with Author's Sanskrit version, from Mr. Bahemen, of Teheran, or from Trustees, Sir J. J. Fund, may communicate with the Author, Oxford.

See *Nation*, Aug. 30, '06: "Beyond question our leading authority now living on the Gathas." See *Nation*, March 23, 1911; *Rast Goftar*, Bombay, April 18, 1909.

(Earlier; Pischel, first Sanskritist of Germany . . . —hervorragenden Dienst—Z.D.M.G., 1896; Dr. E. W. West, J.R.A.S., 1896; Darmesteter *Revue Critique*, 1893.—*Immense labour scientifique . . . indispensable.* . .)

Publishers

This is to remind you that Composition, Electrotyping, Presswork and Binding are taken care of in the best manner and at the most reasonable prices by

The Nation Press
N. Y. Evening Post Building
Twenty Vesey St.
New York City

Just Published

PHILOSOPHY

New Edition

By NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia University
Member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters

Cloth, 12mo. Third Thousand. Price, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.07

A profound and brilliant exposition of philosophy, its method and its problems, with special reference to the distinction between philosophy and science.

"In my opinion it marks an epoch in the history of higher education. It sounds philosophy with the clear and inspiring tones of a trumpet."—*The late William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education.*

"I know of no book in which the relations of science and philosophy are expressed so lucidly, and as I venture to think convincingly, in so short a compass. It is delightful when one comes across philosophic thought in such literary form."—*The late S. H. Butler, Esq., M.P.*

"Sie entwerfen in grossen Zügen ein so ausgezeichnetes Bild von der Philosophie und ihren Aufgaben dass es jeden dem die Philosophie den innersten Kern des Lebens bedeutet, mit herzlicher und dankbarer Freude erfüllen wird."—*Professor Rudolf Eucken, University of Jena.*

"Most illuminating and instructive."—*Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee.*

"It will be for the rejuvenation of the study, and also for our saving as a people, if this exalted conception of philosophy can prevail."—*Professor Edwin D. Starbuck, State University of Iowa.*

"Mit lebhafter innerer Theilnahme habe ich diese schöne und gedankenvolle Rede gelesen."—*Professor Dr. E. Husserl, University of Göttingen.*

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, LEMCKE & BUECHNER, Agents
30-32 WEST 27TH STREET, NEW YORK

THE NEW DICTIONARY OF STATISTICS

By AUGUSTUS D. WEBB

B.Sc. (Econ.), F.S.S.

4to, \$7.00 net

A copious compendium of indispensable information on the international statistics of ECONOMICS, FINANCE, POLITICS, and SOCIOLOGY.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY
31 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY

*Publishers and Importers of
Standard Works of Science,
Philosophy and the History of
Religion, Ancient and Modern*

Founded in 1887 by E. C. Hegeler, for the purpose of establishing religion upon a scientific basis.

The Open Court Publishing Co.
623-633 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

King Edward VII. as a Sportsman

By ALFRED E. T. WATSON, with contributions by Captain Sir SEYMOUR FORTESCUE, the MARQUESS OF RIPON, LORD WALSINGHAM, LORD RIBBLESDALE, and others.

With 10 plates in color and 92 other illustrations. Large 8vo. \$6.00 net. *Large Paper Edition*, Extra Imperial 8vo. (11½x8 in.), limited to 250 copies for sale, \$40.00 net.

FROM THE ENGLISH PRESS:

WORLD.—"It is the endearing personality of King Edward which lends the book its abiding charm, and the many little anecdotes in which he figures as either host or guest, always taking a boyish enjoyment in his day's sport, yet ever considerate for others and anxious that they also should have a good time, will be read with pleasure by many who never even saw him. . . . Mr. Watson and those who have come to his assistance have acquitted themselves well, and the publishers have turned the book out with a rich simplicity worthy of its illustrious theme."

DAILY TELEGRAPH.—"As an historical record of the outdoor life of a great King it possesses a permanent value that cannot be too strongly emphasized."

COUNTRY LIFE.—"A book that will be cordially welcomed. . . . As we read this book we come to see that King Edward's fitting epitaph is 'A good King and a good sportsman.' To say that is to say all."

STANDARD.—"Many pages have the peculiar charm which can only be given by personal knowledge. The touch of intimacy is the more suitable since it was in sport that the King and his people came into the closest contact."

SPORTING LIFE.—"Mr. Watson, the author, as a sporting writer has no superior, and the task of compiling the work could not have been in better hands. . . . Not only does the book contain the records of the King in sport, but the various chapters show His Majesty as he appeared to those who were honored with his personal friendship."

*. Prospectus, with illustrations, sent on application

The End of the Irish Parliament

By JOSEPH R. FISHER, author of "Finland and the Tsars." 8vo. \$3.00 net.

CONTENTS: Introductory. The Early Irish Parliament and Its Methods. Lord Townshend and His Difficulties. The Agrarian Revolt: South and North. After Lord Townshend. The Revolutionary Era. Grattan's Parliament in Action. Pitt and Reform in Ireland. The Rising Hope of the Whigs. Revolution in Earnest. The Rebellion of 1798. Lord Castle-reagh and the Union.

Marriage, Totemism and Religion

By LORD AVEBURY, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Crown 8vo. \$1.25 net.

A reply to the arguments brought forward against the author's conclusions respecting the origin of civilization and the primitive condition of man, as expressed in his earlier work, a cheaper re-issue of which, with a new preface, has recently appeared at \$2.50. In that work Lord Avebury endeavored to show that the institutions of man develop with considerable uniformity all over the globe. Some fresh evidence is presented in the present book which comprises chapters on THE ABSENCE OF MARRIAGE AMONGST THE LOWEST RACES OF MAN. THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF MARRIAGE. TOTEMISM. WITCHCRAFT AND MAGIC. RELIGION.

Some Problems of Philosophy

A BEGINNING OF AN INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

By WILLIAM JAMES. 8vo. \$1.25 net; by mail \$1.38.

The book begins with a defence of philosophy against its critics and an exposition of its problems. It then analyzes in turn the problems of the relation of percept to concept, of the one and the many, of novelty, of the infinite and of causation, and concludes with a discussion of "Faith and the right to believe." It develops still further the author's great pragmatistic program of furnishing "a platform on which empiricism and rationalism may join hands in a concrete view of life."

Published
by

Longmans, Green, & Co.

4th Ave. and 30th St.
New York

THIRD EDITION NOW READY

JOHN BROWN: A BIOGRAPHY FIFTY YEARS AFTER

By OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

Some Tributes to this Remarkable Historical Work

Philadelphia PUBLIC LEDGER. "A tremendous book; more thrilling than any book of fiction, powerful in its appeal, and which, while it is written soberly, as befits history, by the very nature of the narrative, often rises to the highest dramatic level."

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. "I can only say after reading from first to last its more than 700 pages that I have never encountered anything this side of Gibbon's 'Rome' which has made me feel more the personal power of a single work."

JOHN T. MORSE, Editor American Statesmen Series, in ATLANTIC MONTHLY. "Perhaps in thus dramatically fashioning his volume, Mr. Villard obeyed an instinct rather than acted upon a preconceived plan; that is often the case with great work, where a writer's feelings are deeply enlisted. Be this as it may, the merit and charm are none the less; he has seized well a splendid opportunity and has written one of the great biographies of our literature."

HORACE WHITE. "In my judgment a contribution to American literature to take rank with the very best historical writing of our time or any time. The only impartial history of the Kansas war."

ST. CLAIR McKELWAY in the Brooklyn EAGLE. "A biography replete with facts and marked by courage and candor, learning and justice."

Portland OREGONIAN. "The most valuable and comprehensive biography issued this season, and the best and most candid estimate of John Brown."

W. E. CONNELLEY in the Topeka CAPITAL. "The unprejudiced student and seeker for truth will herald the book as a great contribution to American history."

Des Moines CAPITAL. "More powerful in its appeal, more dramatic than any book of fiction, is this wonderful biography of John Brown."

The North Carolina REVIEW. "In this biography Mr. Villard has touched high-water mark. The book is a delight to the reader for many reasons. Full of life and movement, . . . written in an attractive and scholarly style, full of sympathy and yet without any loss in accurate presentation, it sets a new standard for biographical efforts."

Baltimore AMERICAN. "While the book has popular features in that it is entrancingly interesting, its scholarship is of the highest order and its style reminds one a little of Anthony Froude. . . . Mr. Villard has illustrated in this book the finest ideals of literary conception and execution."

London TIMES. "It is scarcely likely that any later writer will be able either to add anything of importance to Mr. Villard's collection of material or to better his interpretation of the whole story. . . . It at once becomes the standard, and probably the final authority on its theme."

Washington (D. C.) STAR. "Mr. Villard draws a compact, vivid, historic picture of the terrible focussing of this period upon our Civil War. Straight and clear in its literary way, this biography is a marvel of research and fair-mindedness."

HENRY WATTERSON in Louisville COURIER JOURNAL. "No fault may justly be found with Mr. Villard's telling of the story. It is minute and lucid, altogether fair and unvarnished."

Hartington (Iowa) HAWKEYE. "It is a book which will take a place in the library of every well established home in this part of the country."

First Edition, October 1st; Second Edition, November 21st; Third Edition, March 1st
Fully illustrated with portraits and other illustrations. With copious notes and bibliography. \$5.00 net. Postage 26 cents.

Boston

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

New York

The Nation

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1911.

The Week

"Bitter resentment" is said to be now filling the breasts of anti-reciprocity Senators at Washington in consequence of President Taft's speech on Saturday at Chicago. But it is not hard to create what already exists. The Senators referred to have all along been angry with Taft. It is true that their wrath may be a degree or two hotter after the President's frank statements at Chicago, but that fact does not essentially alter either their attitude or the prospects of the reciprocity bill when the vote comes finally to be taken. What interests the country is not the question whether there is rage in the celestial minds of Senators, but whether they are able to break the force of Mr. Taft's presentation of the case. He made the broad assertion that opposition to the agreement with Canada, except for certain misunderstandings and unfounded fears about it, was due to the activities of the Lumber Trust and of the manufacturers of print paper. The whole speech was weighty, and, it is already apparent, has made a deep impression upon public opinion. For Senators simply to make faces at it is of no use. Unless they can challenge its facts and answer its arguments, their fuming and railing will only bring ridicule upon them.

To the Spartan band of anti-reciprocity Senators, the American Woollen Company, and other defenders of hearth and home we offer a bit of cheering news from across the seas. In Berlin they have been hissing American opera singers because of the sharp foreign competition to which the domestic artist has been subjected. At the same time, the German spirit is greatly vexed because foreign opera is to be boycotted at Covent Garden during the Coronation season. In Paris, there has been a great deal of grumbling about the favoritism shown to foreign plays. Who was it that first propounded the dogma that Art knows no frontiers? Bosh! The instinct to Protect is implanted in the heart of every patriot, and no self-respecting nation will allow the importa-

tion of alien pauper art to be carried beyond a certain point. Here we have been awaiting American grand opera for years and are only beginning to get it, whereas the sensible thing would have been thirty years ago to clap a whacking *ad valorem* duty on Wagner, Bizet, and Puccini. This lesson from Europe Mr. Cannon should be able to use with terrific effect in Congress, provided it is compatible with Protection principles to use a lesson from Europe.

The Senate in the Lorimer case has voted not for a reinvestigation, but a real investigation, and this fact gives the accused Senator and his friends their forebodings. No one thought a few weeks ago, when Senator La Follette denounced his colleagues for their action in refusing to unseat the Illinois Senator, that even the new Senate would be unanimous in ordering a reopening of the matter, but its differences have been merely over the method of procedure. It is now settled that the Committee on Privileges and Elections shall name a special committee of eight, equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, and also between those previously favoring the seating of Lorimer and those opposing it, with all the power and authority of the Senate itself for compelling the attendance and testifying of witnesses. The most impressive element in the change is the revelation that the Senate itself is not so immune to public opinion as men, both within and without it, were inclined to believe.

Senator O'Gorman's statement of the case against the recall of judges, in his address to the New York Legislature last week, was compact but forcible. He showed how the recall would strike at the very highest qualities in a judge— independence and courage. Learning and industry are essential on the bench, but the great thing to be desired there is a high sense of duty, impelling a judge to make decisions which he believes to be just even if he knows that they are unpopular. It would be a calamity, indeed, if a system were set up under which a judge in an important case would have to consider seriously the effect on his own position of a righ-

teous judgment against which a popular clamor could be raised. Senator O'Gorman was well within the truth in declaring that such a state of affairs in the judiciary would be "intolerable," and that the recall would be "absolutely destructive of a stable judicial system."

In its closing hours the Ohio Legislature did all it could to add to the prestige of the Governor whom so many of its members cordially hate. The Senate led in opposition to keeping party pledges, and the House joined it in overriding the Governor's veto of a bill providing for the immediate payment of the legislators' salaries for next year. Seemingly they are uncertain how many of them will be left when the bribery investigation is over. This is the first veto of Gov. Harmon to be so treated. In other matters the House, fearing lest the Senate should defeat the proposed legislation entirely, accepted amendments weakening it. Thus the municipal initiative and referendum bill is rendered of doubtful value by the doubling of the percentages required on petitions. Attempts in the same direction were made by amendments to the corrupt-practices measure, but, as they are in the form of separate bills, Gov. Harmon can veto them individually. Such action, it is thought, will leave one of the strongest laws of the kind in the country, and certainly one that Ohio much needs. The Senate salved its pride if not its conscience by adopting the report of its investigating committee exonerating Senators from the bribery charges, but was finally induced to vote \$5,000 for the expenses of the grand-jury investigation. The disgraceful scenes marking the conclusion of the session were a fit accompaniment to the threats of political death for the man who alone had made a Democratic Legislature possible.

A letter to the New York Tribune deals with the recent atrocious case of wholesale lynching in northern Florida. It reinforces the point made in these columns recently concerning the premeditated and cold-blooded design that really underlies most outrages of the sort. Passion is no legal excuse for

murder, yet even the passions of a mob may bear some shadow of palliation. But what shall be said of lynching bees that are entered upon in the spirit of a huge picnic or else carried out as an ordinary bit of business? In Alabama the mob, after parleying with the sheriff, retired to a restaurant for refreshments. In Florida the murder was carried out by a party of men in three automobiles. This is mob-murder modernized and made more horrible. We can easily see how all that is decent in the public life of the State of Florida should have risen in protest against this latest atrocity. The Legislature has voted a reward of \$5,000 for the punishment of the murderers. No community could let such a hideous act go unpunished without giving a pledge to its own infamy.

Even the business of saving souls cannot afford to dispense with business methods. Appropriately enough, it is a gentleman from Pittsburgh who is to preside over the committee that has for its slogan, "A million dollars for foreign missions and 25,000 souls saved." From Pittsburgh we thus learn that the standard quotation on souls is forty dollars, a bit of information which is sure to fire the flagging zeal of every contributor to foreign missions. No playing here with vague generalities, no allusion to the countless millions of the East, or the heathen sitting in darkness and unenumerated by the census-man. After this, every man knows what he gets; he pays down his forty dollars and he gets one soul saved. That the contributions will now pour in there can be no doubt.

In the latest addition to the list of prohibited books, we get an interesting glimpse into the workings of the mind of the Sacred Congregation of the Index. As the cable dispatches recently informed us, the last novel of Fogazzaro, together with "all the dramatic works" of D'Annunzio, as well as his collected prose-writings and romances, has been put upon the Index. Some people hastily inferred that this decree was broad enough to cover D'Annunzio's forthcoming play, "San Sebastiano," about which there has been much protesting outcry in advance. But even infallibility is unequal to condemning what it has not seen: all that the Con-

gregation is ready as yet to say about that work is that it is "looked upon with suspicion." More surprise has been caused by the inclusion of "Leila," Fogazzaro's last book. His submission to the Church in the case of "Il Santo," and his general profession of hearty belief in Catholic doctrine, had led his friends to hope that his final romance would escape an adverse verdict. In explaining this, a high ecclesiastic is quoted by the Vatican correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera* to the following effect: "As is well known, a decree of the Index does not necessarily imply that a book is heterodox; it may signify merely that it is suspected. In Fogazzaro's book there is not a trace of Modernist doctrine, but in its characterization of churchly persons there is a certain latent hostility to the hierarchy; while the characters that avow liberal ideas are presented more sympathetically. This is enough to account for the condemnation of 'Leila.'" Evidently, Pascal's *Monsieur Distinguo* has left successors.

President Taft says of the endorsement written by Col. Garrard upon the application for examination as an officer made by an enlisted man who is a Jew and whose father is a tailor, that it is difficult for him to refer to it "with patience and without condemnatory words that had better not be written." In this feeling, right-minded persons generally will share. The objection made by Col. Garrard to young Bloom seems to be about equally compounded of the fact that his family is Jewish, that his and their associations "have been with enlisted men and their families," and that his father makes his living as a tailor. It would be interesting to know the precise state of mind in which this colonel was when he was writing his singular statement of position. Not to speak of the matter of religious connection, would it be the idea of Col. Garrard that only such enlisted men should be admitted to examinations for promotion as had eschewed the society of their comrades and had had social intercourse with the families of officers or men in high civil station? And would he further require a certificate on the part of the candidate that, while he was receiving the pay of a private, his father was engaged in some pursuit of unexceptionable elegance? Incidentally, it

may be mentioned that Andrew Johnson, who, as President of the United States, was commander-in-chief of the army, had himself been a tailor—the Constitution of the United States being lamentably deficient in providing against such contingencies.

Chicago is rejoicing over the signal honor that has come to that city in connection with the Coronation. The mother country may be able to furnish its own monarchs, and New York may swell with gratification over the rows of peeresses that will represent her in the Abbey, but the man who is to render it safe to attempt such a ceremony at all has been found in the Western metropolis. Winston Churchill, rendered wise by his brief but memorable experience at the siege of Stepney, has determined to reinforce Scotland Yard by the addition of a Chicago man who knows American thieves like a book, and whose acquaintance with the "aristocracy of the world of crime" will be a powerful deterrent to their ambitious designs. It is said that the invitation to the famous detective came from the recommendation of no less a personage than the head of the London Metropolitan Police, and is the result of such exploits as the recovery of the stolen Gainsborough, after it had been lost for a quarter of a century. Thus, if we take rare paintings and books with one hand, we guard for England what is left with the other.

It is pleasing to note that a movement is on foot in Philadelphia to commemorate in a fitting manner the life and work of the late Prof. Angelo Heilprin. The project has taken the form of an endowed lectureship, to be known as the "Heilprin Memorial Lectures of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia." Professor Heilprin was the founder of that society, and it was at Philadelphia that he carried on his labors, apart from those of geological and geographical exploration, during nearly the whole of his scientific career. It is not only as a scientist that his memory is cherished, but equally as a man of rare and high qualities of character, and of exceptional traits of personal attractiveness. To the general public he was chiefly known through his daring ascent and study of Mont Pelée immediately after the great Martinique disaster, and for his activities in connection with

Arctic exploration, in reference to which Admiral Peary has said: "To him was due primarily the renewal of interest in Arctic work in this country." These, however, were but incidents in a life of ideal devotion to science.

To awaken universal interest in the æsthetic side of parks is one of the many functions of the school gardens which are everywhere multiplying. In this country the practice of having gardens attached to schools dates back little more than a decade. In England, France, Russia, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland the custom is much older, and it is largely for this reason that in those countries one sees so many of the window gardens which do much to beautify the cities. In New York one may walk a dozen blocks in the arid residence sections without seeing a single flower pot. To add gardening to the already overcrowded curriculum will seem to many a hardship, but it in reality is a recreation. "When gardens come to be a part of the school curriculum, a very large percentage of the nature study now done indoors will be done outdoors," writes Dr. M. L. Greene, in her valuable book, "Among School Gardens." "Everywhere that the garden has been introduced in connection with the school, the universal testimony is that it stimulates the child to better intellectual grasp of his studies."

The moral gain is equally great. Once the interest of the children in flowers and vegetables is aroused, they will devote to them hours that would otherwise be spent on the streets, often amid demoralizing surroundings. Observers have noted that there are fewer failures among men who, as boys, had to do garden or farm "chores" than among others. In Carleton County, Canada, we are informed, 71 per cent. of the children from schools with gardens passed their high-school examinations, while from the schools without gardens only 49 per cent. passed. American teachers also report "growth in mental alertness, in the sense of responsibility for school property and appearance, and less disorder and naughtiness from the exuberance of animal spirits which now find a safe vent in gardening." For the forming of character it is of the utmost importance that as much of the work

as possible, from the spading and raking of the soil to the planting of the seeds and the gathering of the flowers or vegetables, should be done by the children themselves. This not only enhances their pleasure and their eagerness to do the work, but gives them a sense of personal responsibility which toughens the moral fibre. It also develops the sense of private ownership.

With the approval of the Declaration of London by the Imperial Conference there comes to an end all danger of a failure of its ratification by Parliament. The adoption by England of the principles of maritime international law embraced in it will go far toward placing that country in the position for which the United States has steadily contended as to the immunity of private property from capture at sea in time of war. Under the Declaration, this protection is secured under all circumstances for large classes of goods, while other most important classes—foodstuffs, clothing, fuel, etc.—are to be regarded as contraband only when intended for the direct use of the enemy's forces. Although this does not go the full length of the historic contention of this country, our representatives felt it to be sufficiently near that position to justify their assent, and the British Ministry has thoroughly committed itself to the agreement. But it is a marked departure from British policy in the past, and has met with strong opposition, especially from representatives of the extreme navy spirit. Postponement of Parliamentary action until the views of the colonial premiers could be obtained, at their meeting in the Imperial Conference, has proved a happy stroke on the part of the Government, which now has on its side not only the daily growing weight of sentiment in favor of all humane projects bearing on the question of war, but also the express support of the authorized representatives of colonial sentiment.

United Italy will signalize the beginning of the second half-century of her national existence with a sweeping change in her electoral system. It is assumed that the government's suffrage bill will become law without serious modification. In that event universal suffrage will be substituted for the pres-

ent system based on an educational and property qualification. Secondly, voting will be made obligatory, and the electorate will thus be swelled by the entire mass of Catholic voters who now boycott the polls. Out of nearly nine million males over the age of twenty-one, less than three million are now inscribed on the electoral lists. Under the new law, it is estimated that in the next parliamentary elections nearly nine million votes will be cast—an enormous increase on the face of it. Out of the nine millions, nearly three and a half millions will be illiterates, and a million and three-quarters semi-illiterates—voters, that is, who are able to read only. Furthermore, it is estimated that in northern Italy the vote will be doubled, in central Italy trebled, in Rome and Naples increased fourfold, and in Sicily and Sardinia increased fivefold, thus emphasizing the present predominance of the south Italians. The consequences must be far-reaching. The total enfranchisement of women in the United States or Great Britain would not work so great a change in the political complexion of the respective countries.

Victor Emmanuel II, to whom United Italy has just dedicated the imposing and extraordinary monument on the slope of the Capitoline, is a victim of the injustice that history deals out to constitutional kings. The maxim that a constitutional king reigns but does not govern is pressed to the illogical conclusion that a constitutional king by definition can have nothing to do with events that shape themselves under his reign. The welding together of Italy, for instance, history assigns primarily to Cavour; and correctly. But for some years before Cavour came into power, Victor Emmanuel had given evidences of a capacity to reign. He was a rough-hewn, soldierly figure, with no taste for intellectual pursuits. He fought with splendid courage against the Austrians, and, when his father's abdication after the disaster at Novara made him King (in March, 1849), he succeeded in saving something from the ruins. It was one of Austria's demands that the constitution of the Kingdom of Sardinia should be done away with. Victor Emmanuel refused, and gained his point, winning for himself the title of *re-galantuomo* and the confidence of all Italy.

THE TOBACCO DECISION.

Naturally, the Supreme Court decision against the American Tobacco Company was received with less intensity of interest by Congress, the public, the corporations, and the markets, than was the Standard Oil decision of May 15. That earlier decision, in the large principles of law and judicial interpretation laid down by it, pointed out broadly the lines on which other cases under the Anti-Trust act would be decided. The question whether these principles would apply to the Tobacco company was doubtless made more interesting by the lower court's decision. Mr. Justice Lacombe's opinion of 1908, in deciding the case against the company in the Circuit Court, had held that the Sherman Act prohibited, to the minutest particular, all contracts, including partnerships, which restrained an existing trade or competition. But it also held, as summarized in the Government's statement on appeal, that in the Tobacco case "the evidence fails to show that defendants have practised unfair, wicked, or oppressive trade methods," and it intimated that "they have not in fact injured commerce." From this followed the lately prevalent idea that the law of 1890 forbade pretty much all trade contracts and agreements, large or small.

The Standard Oil decision swept away the lower court's construction of the law; the Tobacco decision reverses its interpretation of the facts. The Supreme Court finds the Tobacco Trust unlawful, "not alone because of the dominion and control over the tobacco trade which actually exists," but because "the conclusion of wrongful purposes and illegal combination is overwhelmingly established" by the undisputed facts of the testimony.

The chief expectation, however, in this second opinion, touched the court's further elucidation of what has been popularly styled its "theory of reasonableness." And this expectation has not been disappointed. It should be observed, to begin with, that neither the Standard Oil nor the Tobacco opinion uses or defines the expression "reasonable restraint of trade." The keynote of the Standard Oil decision was the Chief Justice's declaration that the application of the Anti-Trust Act, in the intention of its authors, was "to be de-

termined by the light of reason, guided by the principles of law." The keynote of the Tobacco decision is its declaration that although—giving to the statute a reasonable construction—"the words restraint of trade did not embrace all those normal and usual contracts essential to individual freedom," nevertheless the real purpose of the law is so plain that it cannot be frustrated or evaded "by resorting to any disguise or subterfuge of form."

"Determining in the light of reason" and "resort to reason" have been widely described as an innovation in Supreme Court procedure, or as "writing something into the law." It is highly important that this misconception (for such we regard it) should be removed from the popular mind. The current number of *Bench and Bar* adduces some illuminating instances of previous and habitual application of this rule by courts. A famous case under the Bolognian law, providing that "whoever drew blood in the streets should be punished with the utmost severity," was promptly limited by the courts to exclude a surgeon who opened the veins of a person fallen in a fit, and the judgment was concurred in by the commentators. The analogy is not so remote from the present controversy as might be supposed. To come down from old to recent law, in the very next year after the Trans-Missouri decision, a Supreme Court opinion, written by the very judge (Mr. Justice Peckham) who wrote the Trans-Missouri decision, and involving, as did that decision also, the Anti-Trust law of 1890, declared that "the act of Congress must have a reasonable construction, or else there would be scarcely left an agreement or contract among business men that could not be said to have, indirectly or remotely, some bearing on interstate commerce and possibly to restrain it." "We have no idea," pursued the opinion in that case of *Hopkins vs. United States* (concurring in by the majority of the court), "that the act covers or was intended to cover such kinds of agreements."

In yet another case the court excluded from the scope of the contract labor law of 1885 the case of a clergyman engaged in England for the service of an American congregation. "The act of the corporation," Justice Brewer wrote in his opinion, "is within the letter of this section." But he went on:

It is a familiar rule that a thing may be within the letter of the statute and yet not within the statute, because not within the spirit nor within the intention of its makers. . . . This is not the substitution of the will of a judge for that of the legislator, for frequently words of general meaning are used in a statute—words broad enough to include an act in question—and yet a consideration of the whole legislation, or of the circumstances surrounding its enactment, or of the absurd results which follow from giving such broad meaning to the words, makes it unreasonable to believe that the legislators intended to include the particular act.

An interesting fact about that opinion is that the court was unanimous in the decision, and that Justice Harlan concurred.

In other words, the so-called "rule of reason" is not only not an innovation, but is merely the application of the rule of common sense which must guide alike the conclusions of the private individual and of the court of last appeal. If great stress has been laid upon the rule in the Chief Justice's Anti-Trust Law opinions, and if people at large have generally received the rule as something new, this, to our mind, is the obvious result of a lower-court opinion which failed to recognize the time-honored principle of jurisprudence, and of the public's mental confusion as a consequence of that opinion. As for the argument that "resort to reason," in future application of the law, will throw all business undertakings into uncertainty and confusion, we see nothing in this at all. The court has already laid down principles so broad and clear that it will not be easy hereafter for the right-minded business man to misunderstand their scope. To assume that this, with such leading cases as will follow, is an unsettling alternative as compared with the sweeping and rigid application of the purposely broad and indefinite declaration against "contracts in restraint of trade," is beyond our power of imagination.

GOVERNMENT-FIXED PRICES.

Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation and Mr. Roosevelt are again in agreement. They were of consenting minds in 1907, when Judge Gary went to the President to ask permission to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The fortunate (for the Steel Corporation) outcome of that visit seems to be in Judge Gary's mind when he now says: "I wish we could go to some re-

responsible governmental source and say: 'Here are our facts, here is our business, here is our property and our cost of production,' and could be told just what prices we could charge and just what we could do." This is virtually the position taken by Mr. Roosevelt in his Osawatimie speech, and in his article in last week's *Outlook* on "The Standard Oil Decision—And After." He has as small patience as Judge Gary with "intermittent law-suits" and the archaic Anti-Trust act, and would have the Government regulate all corporations doing an interstate business just as completely as it does railways. That means, of course, fixing the prices they may charge.

It will be observed that, in this particular instance, the proposal is to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen. The corporation begging the Government to tell it how much it may charge is one that has already effected its combinations and watered its stock. That capital stock it now doubtless regards as the "property" to which Judge Gary referred, and upon which a benevolent Government would not deny it a reasonable return. We can hardly imagine him or any of the promoters of the original Steel Corporation anxious to go to some "responsible" government official, even if it were one as easily misled as President Roosevelt was in 1907, and ask how much stock might be issued on the merged properties. That kind of Government regulation would be awkward; but it is a very different affair if you can go to Washington as a combination that is an accomplished fact, a fact which the responsible governmental source will not question, and get help in maintaining prices at a given level.

What Judge Gary chooses to forget is that independent manufacturers of iron and steel—indeed, the great body of industrial corporations—are not in the peculiar situation of his company. That is, they are not haunted by the fear that they have violated the Sherman law, they are—to say the least—more conservatively capitalized, they are not in mortal terror of competition, they are anxious to take advantage of skill and invention and natural opportunity and to try their powers against their rivals, and would never think of asking the Government to determine upon a uniform, or a maximum and minimum,

price for their product. The point we make is that in the original organization of a manufacturing concern, where capital has to be sought and the hope of profits appealed to, this theory of government-fixed prices would not be invoked at all; and if it were compulsorily put into operation, it would have the inevitable effect of discouraging investment and chilling enterprise. Money simply would not be forthcoming under those circumstances. The case is naturally different after you have once got your money and inflated your stock and would like to have a "reasonable" rate of profit on the vast total guaranteed by the Government.

Judge Gary's statement leaves one thing very much to seek: who is to guarantee the guarantors? Who is to furnish that governmental omniscience in which Judge Gary so trustingly confides? Again go back to 1907. At that time we had in office a President who admitted his own infallibility. Yet he was egregiously deceived by the men who came to him as a fountain of justice to get him to decide on the legality of buying up a competitor. On this point it is enough to refer to the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1909. "The President was misled," stated a Senator of his own party, Mr. Nelson. But if Judge Gary's responsible governmental source could go wrong in so comparatively simple a matter as that, what assurance could we have of justice or finality in the immensely more complicated and difficult task of deciding by government fiat what should be the price of steel products and—very soon after—all other products entering into interstate commerce? To say nothing of the Socialism which lurks in the whole scheme, it would heap up an administrative burden greater than any back could bear.

A marked fellowship of kindred minds appears in Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Gary as respects the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. These have been accepted by the country as a mighty contribution to the problem of dealing with monopolies. Two great combinations have been dissolved. But to Mr. Roosevelt the law thus declared by the Supreme Court is "radically and vitally defective"; while Judge Gary calls it "unable to deal with the modern situation" because "we do not know just what we have a right to do." But it is

something to know what we have not the right to do. The Supreme Court decisions did not, indeed, write, as some foolishly expected them to do, the "Ten Commandments of the Trusts," but they did sharply indicate some things which cannot be done. Espionage upon a competitor's business through the corruption of his employees; the deliberate cutting under of market prices in order to ruin an independent company; the purchase of properties for the direct purpose of dismantling them and preventing competition; the attempt to obtain a monopoly—these are all forbidden and are plain sign-posts showing the road in which the wayfaring Trust magnate, though a fool, need not any longer err. Far from having left the whole matter "up in the air," as Judge Gary intimates, the Supreme Court has put it firmly on solid ground, as President Taft said in Chicago Saturday of last week; and the big corporation managers would do much better to conform to the law as it is now interpreted than to begin to talk about getting the Government to fix the price of commodities.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

The House Democratic caucus on Thursday of last week administered to Mr. Bryan the sharpest and most conspicuous defeat that he has yet experienced at the hands of any representative body of the country's Democrats. He had thrown down the gauntlet, and the challenge was accepted with a cheerful readiness that has been more than justified by the event. In response to his assumption of the right to declare any Democrat differing with him on a special, though important, question of tariff policy a traitor to the principles of the party, the caucus unanimously adopted the proposition branded by him as traitorous, although, prior to his pronouncement, it had been opposed by a considerable minority. Mr. Underwood had counted on a two-thirds majority in favor of his bill; Mr. Bryan's arrogation of the right of dictatorial censorship converted the two-thirds vote into a unanimous one. The dissenting Democrats, unable to work themselves into that frenzy over free wool which had so suddenly taken possession of Mr. Bryan, felt it more important to make it clear to the country

that the party was not under the Nebraska man's domination than to protest against the deliberate judgment of the majority on the particular question whether the duty on raw wool should be cut in half or abolished altogether.

Apart from its bearing on the political status of Mr. Bryan, the result of the caucus is of great political significance as one more manifestation of the ability of the Democrats at Washington to stand together on a well-considered line of action. There was much to be said on both sides of the free-wool question as a matter of party policy; Mr. Underwood and those siding with him may or may not have been right in holding that the revenue aspect of the case should decide the question in favor of a moderate duty. But there is no ground whatever for questioning his sincerity. The general principles which he laid down several months ago, and long before the present Congress assembled, as expressing his views of a proper revision of the tariff, would call for just such a bill as he has drawn. The retention of a 20 per cent. duty on raw wool provides an estimated revenue almost sufficient to balance the loss of revenue produced by the cutting down of the duties on manufactures of wool. As a whole, one of the greatest recommendations of the bill as part of a programme of party policy is that, while affording a large measure of relief to consumers, it will be a difficult one for the Republicans to make capital out of. A tariff that leaves a 20 per cent. duty on wool, and gives to the manufacturers a protective tax ranging from 25 to 45 per cent., may give rise to a great howl among the tariff-fed interests, but will hardly be looked upon by the people at large as a cruel injustice to anybody.

Like the Wilson tariff bill of 1894, the Underwood bill puts all the duties on woollen goods upon an *ad valorem* basis. It is in the woollen schedule that the iniquities of protectionism have reached their highest point of perfection; it was the woollen schedule of the Payne-Aldrich act, taken over from the Dingley act, that President Taft stigmatized as utterly unjustifiable, even when he was most anxious to defend the tariff record of the Congress which he had convened in extra session at the beginning of his Administration, and to whose tariff bill he had given the sanction of his official approval. "No part of the tar-

iff," says Professor Taussig in his *Tariff History of the United States*, speaking of the task undertaken by William L. Wilson, "was more intricate; in none was it more difficult to ascertain the real degree of net protection finally given to manufacturers; in none were the duties higher." The same state of things exists to-day; but the statement given out by Chairman Underwood, comparing the proposed straight *ad valorem* duties with the existing duties reduced to an *ad valorem* basis ought to do something to enlighten the public on the subject.

Most people will experience little difficulty, for instance, in deciding that a penalty of 103 per cent. on the importation of "women's and children's dress goods and similar goods" is too great a price to exact from the people of the country for the privilege of maintaining the home manufacturers of those commodities; and that the 45 per cent. which the Underwood bill proposes is as much as can reasonably be demanded. Not many persons, we venture to think, would have the face deliberately to defend a tax of 95 per cent. on woollen blankets, especially when they reflect that real woollen blankets, one of the genuine comforts of life and safeguards of health, are as scarce as hens' teeth among the masses of the people. Few persons other than carpet manufacturers could, with a straight face, insist that the cost of carpets ought to be increased by two-thirds at the custom house, or could cry out against the fearful injustice of giving the home manufacturer of these things an advantage of only 30 or 35 per cent. in the shape of a penalty on importation. And so we might go on through the list—it tells just what the woollens tariff has really been doing, and what it is proposed that it shall do in the future.

On this exhibit the Democratic party can well afford to go before the country, and demand its verdict. No vague and general profession of readiness to amend the tariff in such particular features as may be unjust will serve as an answer. Neither will it do to attempt to smother the whole question by an appeal to the comfortable doctrine of "difference of cost of production," which for a time was welcomed by Republican spokesmen as a universal solvent for all tariff difficulties. If the principle of difference of cost of production calls for a 100 per

cent. tax on clothing or blankets, so much the worse for the principle. The people may be willing enough to accept that principle as setting an upper limit beyond which protective taxes must not be allowed to go; but they will not accept it as a command to submit to the taxes it would prescribe, however exorbitant and oppressive these may prove to be. Not the least of the benefits to be looked for from the declaration of the Democratic programme at this time is the clean-cut and specific basis it will furnish for the challenging of the latest protectionist formula in the next Presidential campaign.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Although the Imperial Conference in London is to continue its sittings until the Coronation, the largest matters to come before it have now been considered. These are the question of Imperial Preference in fiscal legislation; Imperial Defence; and some sort of Grand Council or Federation to pass upon all great issues affecting the Empire. In none of these affairs has any advance been made. Resolutions concerning them have been discussed, but nothing has been determined. Imperial Preference is dead—or, at least, in a state of suspended animation from which nobody but another Joseph Chamberlain could rouse it, and no such man is in sight. The Colonies know that England has three times voted decisively against protection within the past five years, and without protection there can be no Imperial Preference. Nor has any progress been made in the matter of an Imperial army and navy. The general position of the Colonies remains unchanged, and is very much as Sir Wilfrid Laurier defined it less than a year ago: "It is not advisable for Canada to mix in the armaments of the Empire. We should stand on our own policy of being masters in our own house." This does not, of course, exclude coöperation in case of war, but it rules out the ambitious schemes of those who have been preaching about a truly Imperial Defence. And Imperial Federation appears even further away than it seemed in 1902, when even Mr. Chamberlain was nearly hopeless about that "dream," which he held to be merely "within the limits of possibility."

From all this it would be hasty to

conclude that the Imperial Conference has been a failure. Its action on the questions which we have mentioned was fully discounted in advance. Their discussion, it was known, would be purely tentative. But there is much else that has been and will be laid before the Conference which is of great interest and usefulness. Indeed, the very change of name given to the gathering is significant of the spirit of helpful consultation and coöperation which animates it. Formerly it was called the Colonial Conference. That implied a certain dependence which the self-governing nations that prefer to call themselves Dominions rather than Colonies are no longer asked to admit. What they enter now is a true conference where matters concerning the Empire are freely debated as between equals. The mother invites her children to come to the old home once in four years to talk over the large interests of the family. There is a new considerateness in this attitude which is worth more, we are sure, in promoting loyalty among the Colonies than any number of "preferential" taxes on Colonial wheat or mutton. The action of the Government in laying the Declaration of London before the Conference was a fine example at once of thoughtful deference and political tact. By it the strong opposition to the Declaration got a setback, the Colonial Premiers were complimented, and Mr. Asquith's Ministry strengthened—all at the same time.

Included in the detailed work to be attended to by the Conference—work which is not sensational but highly important—is discussion of the means by which cable communication between England and the Dominions may be cheapened. Several resolutions on this subject will come up for debate. Another question, Imperial in every sense of the word, which the home Government will raise, relates to the treatment of Hindus throughout the British Dominions. This is a delicate matter, as the indifference, not to say dislike, shown to India by Australia and South Africa, has long been a reproach, sometimes, as at the time of the Boer war, amounting to a scandal. It has been suggested that the Colonies be asked to furnish a few regiments of the garrison in India, as a means of stimulating their pride in that great possession.

Such a step, however, appears improbable. The colonials will presumably fall back on their plea that the troops which they raise and equip must be for their own use, except in the event of a war endangering the Empire.

Looking at the Imperial Conference all round, its course must be said to be reassuring and gratifying. Begun as a grandiose and somewhat unsettling Imperial project, the Conference has settled down to a useful and steady rôle. There is no longer any fear of English domination over the Colonies. Their sense of nationality is becoming more intense every year. The Premier of Canada has no more surely than the Premier of New Zealand the air of a representative of a proud and self-governing nation which will not acquiesce in coercion of any kind on the part of England. The spirit of "colonial nationalism" is making its way into foreign affairs, Canada asserting or receiving the right to a much freer hand in treaties. So, too, South Africa has entered into a treaty with Portugal, relating to Delagoa Bay, and though the British Government assented to this, it was not a party to it. This illustrates the way in which British Imperialism seeks to bind the colonies to the empire by ever larger grants of self-government.

PROBLEMS OF THE AIR.

The great aeroplane flights from Paris to Madrid and to Rome have been replete with incidents that justify nearly every adjective in the late P. T. Barnum's advertising vocabulary. Thrilling, stupendous, marvellous, unrivalled, epoch-making, adventurous, dramatic, romantic—every one of these terms can be used in almost a literal sense of the achievements of Vedrine, Conneau-Beaumont, and Garros. People's minds have been seized by the picture of the Pyrenean eagle giving battle to this enormous new invader of the air. Others have discerned a certain dramatic significance in the fact that the successor of the Pope who warred with Galileo should be scanning the horizon through one of Galileo's telescopes for the advent of the first aerial passenger out of the north. But one incident as impressive as any derives its effect from the very business of flight itself. It is reported that as one of

the competitors was passing over Lyons without being aware of the fact, two aviators at the checking station jumped upon their machines, soared into the air, and overtaking the errant airman, brought him back to the judge's stand. In that instantaneous saddling of the machine for a leap into the air is most strikingly exemplified the point of development attained by the aeroplane.

One of the gratifying features of both international flights has been their freedom from fatal accident. Vicissitudes there have been in plenty. Aviators have fallen repeatedly, but in nearly every case only to rise again. This shows once more that most of the fatalities for which the aeroplane is responsible have been occasioned by the recklessness of aviators in the course of public exhibitions. In a way, of course, every daring circus feat serves its purpose in advancing the solution of one of the thousand problems that the science of aerial navigation has still to cope with. But lives might be saved without hindering the progress of the flying art, if such problems were dealt with as they came up in the course of actual long-distance flying. In any case, it is to be noted that only two or three years ago cross-country flying was much more hazardous than aerodrome flying. To-day, the situation would seem to be completely reversed; and the reason is apparently in the greater amount of care and forethought exercised by the long-distance performer.

It is in its ready ability to rise after falling that the aeroplane demonstrates its steady approach toward practicability. In this, too, consists its great superiority to the dirigible balloon. To-day the aviator is no longer in need of great flat spaces of ground to soar from and land upon. This would be shown by the experiences of nearly all the men in the Madrid and Rome competitions. They were compelled to descend in out-of-the-way places, but, provided fuel and repair facilities were at hand, they seem to have had no difficulty in taking the air again. What are the rules for a successful long-distance flight? In the first place, the aviator prefers to travel at a high altitude, not only for the purpose of avoiding hostile air currents, but for greater safety. Waldemar Kaempffert, in his book "The New Art of Flying," points out that in case of motor stoppage the airman is safer two

thousand feet up in the air than fifty feet. In the first situation, he can almost invariably come to earth on a long glide. In the second case, a crash is unavoidable. In case of total motor collapse like that experienced by two French army aviators a few weeks ago, there is little choice between a fifty-foot fall and one from two thousand feet. Flying, then, at a safe height, and sure of a landing on the first piece of meadow, the aviator has only to be assured of a ready supply of fuel and substitute machine-parts in order to cover distances that may now be estimated in thousands of miles.

The wonder is that the aeroplane should have accomplished as much as it has by methods largely empirical. Something has been done, of course, by pioneers of the Langley and Lillenthal type in laying down scientific principles of stability and equilibrium in the air. Something has been done in the gathering of meteorological statistics for the use of airmen. But in neither field have sufficient data been accumulated to constitute the basis for rigid scientific deduction. Before aerial navigation can become a well-established art, three basic problems will have to be dealt with: (1) a thorough investigation of the behavior of moving "planes" in the air, whether flat or curved; (2) the mapping of the air regions over the principal countries of the world or at least along the principal air-lines; and (3) the perfecting of automatic control within the aeroplane itself. At present the aviator ascends into the air on a machine that he has built largely by rule of thumb, and controls almost entirely by muscular agility, and he travels through a medium that he must traverse much after the fashion of a man making his way through a dark room. The mapping of the air is a tremendous but a most necessary undertaking. Mr. Kaempfert emphasizes the difficult geography of the atmosphere, its currents and counter-currents, its air-walls and air-precipices. Glenn Curtiss encountered them all on his flight down the Hudson Valley. "The men who crossed the English Channel," says Mr. Kaempfert, "found that against the chalk cliffs of Dover a vast invisible surf of air beats as furiously as the roaring visible surf in the Channel below."

Toward the solution of these problems, France is doing more to-day than

any other nation. This is not due to the fact merely that she was one of the earliest in the field. Nor need we say that mastery of the air is a task that appeals to French bravura. The fact is that natural conditions are more favorable to air-flight in France than in any other European country. Her more equable climate, her greater amount of sunlight as compared with Germany or England, must be taken into consideration. In the rather random speculation regarding the possibilities of war in the air, little attention has been paid to this advantage which one country may enjoy over another. In England, with its rain and fog, the military air-ship of the future can count only so many days' activity during the year. In Germany the range is probably wider. In France it is wider still.

THE WESTERN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

CHICAGO, June 4.

The Society, recently organized by university and business men of Chicago to promote intelligent discussion of the economic issues of the day, held its first conference in that city on June 3, and devoted a full day to consideration of the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada.

Popular interest on this occasion centred in the appearance of President Taft, who made the trip from Washington in order to state, at the final evening meeting, his reasons for urging the passage of the reciprocity legislation now before the Senate. The substance of the President's speech has been made known through the daily press, and may be studied at leisure. Its immediate effect was to create a most favorable impression on the large audience which heard it. Mr. Taft showed himself an earnest and outspoken advocate without a suggestion of disingenuousness, and was able in large measure to combine a reasonable analysis of his problem with an appealing presentation of his case.

But the Western Economic Society was not devised primarily to provide a rostrum for distinguished figures in political life; and its purpose in arranging the conference is best indicated by the programmes of the earlier meetings. "Canadian Reciprocity and the Farmer" was the central topic of the first session. Prof. E. V. Robinson of the University of Minnesota approached this subject from the standpoint of an economist interested in agricultural problems and favorable to the proposed reciprocity. Rodney B. Swift, an Illinois farmer, earnestly opposed reciprocity, though he failed to bring the decline of

farming which he pictured into convincing connection with conditions of international trade. Further opposition was voiced by George C. White of Nevada, Ia., and by the representative of the American Protective Tariff League, P. V. Collins of Minneapolis, editor of the *Northwestern Agriculturist*, and an organizer of anti-reciprocity sentiment among the farmers of the Northwest. Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin, who enjoys high authority as a farmer and farmers' advocate, was represented by a letter in which he favored reciprocity, to the manifest discomfiture of the agricultural partisans present. In the afternoon other aspects of reciprocity were emphasized. Robert Fullerton of Des Moines read a temperate paper on "Reciprocity and the Lumber Trade." Prof. W. A. Scott of the University of Wisconsin endeavored within the limits of a brief address to explain the bearing of reciprocity upon the cost of living. Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard University interpreted the proposed treaty as a means of introducing neighborly common-sense into border relations, and deprecated the credulity which anticipates in consequence of the treaty either wholesale loss or universal benefit. Prof. David Kinley of the University of Illinois opened a spirited general discussion. At the evening meeting, previous to Mr. Taft's speech, short addresses were made by Prof. Shailer Mathews, president of the Society; Prof. L. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, and H. A. Wheeler, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

A significant feature of the proceedings was the prevalent opinion that reciprocal tariff concessions in the case of Canada would lead logically to a general readjustment of our tariff relations, with the effect of freer trade. The first speaker of the day, Prof. H. P. Willis of George Washington University, pointed out that the most-favored-nation clauses appearing in our several commercial treaties would, if this Government maintains its established though anomalous position on the interpretation of such provisions, almost inevitably operate to extend to all the nations concerned the same reciprocal privileges which we propose granting to Canada. In Professor Willis's estimate this promise of a larger liberation of trade is the chief merit of the proposed Canadian treaty. Speakers who opposed reciprocity in the interest of agriculture repeatedly implied, or even directly stated, that the farmer protests, not against thorough-going free trade, but against the specific reduction of duties on agricultural products, while for other products a high protective system is maintained. In fact, despite the efforts of some participants in the debate to accredit themselves as protectionists in good and regular standing, there were many evi-

dences during the day of the strength of sentiment in favor of systematic tariff reduction.

In arranging for its conferences the Western Economic Society has hoped that by bringing together men of academic training and men experienced in affairs it may furnish occasion for such give-and-take of opinions as shall both broaden and clarify public thinking on economic questions. This first conference attested alike the importance and the difficulty of accomplishing such a result. For the papers that were read fell unmistakably into two groups: those which favored reciprocity on general economic principles, and those which protested on account of a special interest or privilege conceived to be put in jeopardy. Between these two points of view is a gulf difficult to bridge. However much the manufacturer may have exploited the farmer under the protective system, the attempt of the farmer in his turn to procure a parasitic benefit at the sacrifice of the community at large is repugnant to all who judge our trade relations with Canada by their effects on the general welfare. The trained economist, moreover, cares little for arguments which ignore the fact that high-priced land is by implication highly advantageous land, and which appeal to a scale of protective duties based on the inane principle of a precise offset of differences in production-cost—a principle which, rigorously applied, would put an end to all trade.

But, on the other hand, the economist has difficulty in commending his scientific method to the bare self-interest of the man of affairs. His very effort to rise above narrow issues makes him seem amusingly remote from the motives of business. For such reasons as these it remains to be seen whether any revision of judgments already formed is to result from this discussion of reciprocity. But at least new attention has been aroused; and a beginning has been made in establishing in the Middle West a forum to which the public in search of economic information may regularly turn, with confidence that all sides are to have a hearing, and with increasing hope of enlightenment.

JAMES A. FIELD.

LIBRARIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

PASADENA, May 27.

Twenty years after its first visit to California, when Pasadena was but sage-brush and a village, and had collected scarcely one of the thirty-five thousand volumes in its library, the American Library Association opened its thirty-third annual convention here, with five hundred delegates, one-fourth of whom came from the far-away East. A week was devoted to addresses, reports, and discussions which elicited

many opinions in regard to library extension and usefulness, but which gave the usual evidence also of those who emphasize the details of library administration, approaching the numbering of a book, for example, with a mystery and awe quite inexplicable to the more benighted but practical layman. This painful diligence challenged the attention of one speaker in particular, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, who, while paying a high tribute to the profession generally, told the convention how differently he regarded the ideal librarian. He had fond memories, he said, of a librarian who used to arrange his books according to the colors of their covers and the size of the labels on their backs; for whatever else his merits or demerits, that librarian loved his books, and caressed and fondled them. Doubtless Dr. Wheeler's amusing logic convinced a few of his auditors, but it certainly sent others away in a temper. President Wheeler was not the only one who dared to criticize. Dr. James A. B. Scherer, president of the Throop Institute (who has recently waged a spirited contest against the Leland Stanford and the California Universities for a third university charter), Lincoln Steffens, and George Wharton James, all spoke their mind plainly. Dr. Scherer set out to speak on "Books and the Efficient Life," and made a strong plea for more standard selection in libraries, and for reading "just for fun." "Everybody is in favor of efficiency except Gilbert K. Chesterton, that strange quadrangular contemporary reincarnation of Samuel Johnson, Thomas Carlyle, Protagoras, and Thomas à Kempis," he said; "for this Jovian sophist preaches that nothing so fails as success." We democrats are a nervous people, never satisfied to leave ourselves alone, and the librarian partakes of the public nervousness, and does not sufficiently serve to correct it. Dr. Scherer admitted he was old-fashioned enough to believe that a man should make friends with Shakespeare, Goethe, and others who used to do a deal of the world's thinking, and also to read and study the Bible; he held that this was a matter no longer set forth with emphasis by many libraries in the land. Lincoln Steffens rubbed his hands together characteristically as he told the convention that their business was merely to serve—to give the public anything it wanted, and certainly not to lose sleep as to whether the books were good or not.

Among the leading papers presented at the convention may be mentioned those of the president, J. I. Wyer, jr., of the New York State Library (who was most unfortunately detained at Albany by the recent fire), A. E. Bostwick, the new librarian at St. Louis, and Demarchus C. Brown of the Indiana State Library. President Wyer took for granted

that the place of the public library in the social order is now pretty definitely fixed, but thought the public did not yet realize that it owes to the library carefully-chosen and sympathetic trustees, open-mindedness, a modicum of patience, reasonable pecuniary support, and better understanding of its work and requirements. Mr. Bostwick said that the idea of the public library as a force in the community is gradually but surely gaining ground; but along with it there are tendencies to exploit it for purposes not always legitimate. He drew a distinction, therefore, between the proper and improper use of the public library in giving publicity to various matters. President Brown of the National Association of State Libraries contended that the State library should not be a mere law library, as in some cases known in America; that it should be the centre for historical research and preservation, and that it should become the workshop and storehouse for any voluntary historical society. All public documents, reports, manuscripts, and records no longer in current use, ought to be organized, catalogued, and stored there. One of the suggestive addresses was made by Miss Harriet G. Eddy, county library-organizer of the California State Library, who argued for the county free library as the only means of serving the remote and scattered regions of the extreme West: the municipal library could never render the same service, nor would the travelling library, good as it is, meet the needs.

In connection with the general convention, a meeting of the American Association of Law Librarians was also held here, at which addresses were made by the president, G. S. Godard; A. J. Small of the Iowa State Library; O. J. Field of the Department of Justice, of Washington; C. H. Hastings of the Library of Congress; E. A. Feazel of the Cleveland Law Library, and G. E. Wire of Worcester, Mass. The two themes most frequently touched upon in this meeting were the necessity of preventing such disasters as those of the fires at Jefferson, Mo., and Albany, N. Y., and the independence from politics and all political interference with such libraries. The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh made an exhibit, pleading for the exclusion of the colored comic supplements of Sunday newspapers from public libraries.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf (the first woman ever chosen by the convention to this office) of the Buffalo Public Library; first vice-president, Henry E. Legler of Chicago; second vice-president, Mary E. Plummer of the Pratt Institute, New York.

W.

AN ASSOCIATION FOR SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES.

CHICAGO, May 28.

This occasion is unique in that it brings together for the first time in America men of various nationalities who are drawn together by their common interest in Scandinavian culture. It is unique also in that those who are engaged in this field of educational pursuit in our colleges and universities here for the first time meet together in the interests of the cause which they represent.

With these appropriate words Prof. G. T. Flom opened his address on "Scandinavian Studies in American Universities" at a meeting held in Hitchcock Hall of the University of Chicago on May 26. The twofold purpose of the new association is to further the study of Scandinavian languages and literatures in American universities, colleges, and schools, and to be, as one speaker expressed it, an intermediary between the American public and Scandinavian culture. As long ago as in 1858 a professorship in Scandinavian languages and literatures was founded at New York University, Paul G. Sinding being the incumbent; but this seems to have been the result of personal effort rather than of a really felt or existing demand, for when Sinding, in 1861, returned to Denmark the courses were discontinued. Permanent professorships in these studies were established in 1869 both at the University of Wisconsin and at Cornell University, but it was not until the eighties that they were followed by others. At present there are Scandinavian professorships or lectureships at upwards of a score of higher institutions of learning in this country, in many cases held by men of non-Scandinavian descent.

The meeting at Chicago lasted two days, Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th of May, and on the first day the following papers were read, besides the one by Professor Flom already mentioned: "Försoningen i Tegnér's Frithiofs Saga," by A. M. Sturtevant; "The Chronology of the Fornaldarsögur," by L. M. Hollander; "Traces of Old Norse Paganism in Swedish Christmas Customs of To-day," by Jules Mauritzon; "Recent Attacks on the Historical Reliability of the Vinland Sagas," by Julius E. Olson; and "The Geats in 'Beowulf,'" by Prof. Gudmund Schuette of the University of Copenhagen. The last-named paper, which is the first chapter of a new work on "Beowulf," was read by Dr. H. G. Leach of Harvard, to whom it had been sent by the author to be presented on this occasion. In it he considers the epical horizon of the poem, the geography of the countries described in it, the ethnical significance of the names of persons, and reaches the conclusion that the Geats were not Swedes or "Götar," but inhabitants of Jutland. The personal names

of the Geats, for instance, show the same elements as those of the Anglo-Danish zone, which are, on the other hand, quite different from the names of the Swedes and the "Götar," which, in their turn, show elements in common with the Saxon and the German names. Professor Olson was particularly concerned with Frithiof Nansen's criticism of the sagas, as presented in a series of lectures before Videnskabs-Selskabet in Christiania, which are now being printed in Nansen's new book, "I Taakehelmen." "When this man of action," Mr. Olson said, "this practical explorer, this modern investigator in the realm of natural and applied science, undertakes to enlighten the world on saga literature, to pass unerring opinion on what is good history and what is fictional therein, undertakes, in a word, to play the rôle of a P. A. Munch or a Gustav Storm in this very difficult field, then he goes too far." The speaker was quite willing, however, to concede to Nansen the right and ability, based on wide and varied experience, to make some "clever and original observations" on the subject.

On Friday evening the members of the new society were the guests of the University of Chicago at a dinner and smoker. Prof. John M. Manly greeted the assemblage on behalf of President Judson; in his capacity of representative of the English studies at the university he expressed his appreciation of the influence which the Scandinavian literatures, especially the older literature, had exercised on the literature of mediæval and modern Europe; the same sentiment was voiced by Prof. Starr W. Cutting, representing the German studies, and Prof. W. A. Nitze for the Romance. W. N. C. Carlton, the Newberry librarian, in his genial "smoke-talk," voiced the wish of many who are deeply interested in Scandinavian literature and culture, but lay no claim to being specialists, that a name might be selected that would be inclusive of all the interests concerned. He also pointed out the possibilities that were open to the new organization as a unifier of many warring interests. At the Saturday session the meeting was given up to a discussion of the need of translations from the sagas and of modern masterpieces; and it was voted that the executive council should appoint a committee to make plans for a series of such translations. The discussion over the best name for the new organization was particularly lively. The meeting had been called to form "The Scandinavian Philological Society," and while the claims of the spokesmen for that name were conceded, namely, that the word philology might well be used in its widest and original meaning, many felt that such a name would not be understood by all those whom the new society wished to reach, and sug-

gested as an alternative "Association for the Advancement of Scandinavian Studies," which may be somewhat long, but which seems to express exactly what the society stands for. The choice between these two names was left to the executive council. This council was afterwards elected as follows: President, Julius E. Olson; vice-president, Jules Mauritzon; secretary-treasurer, G. T. Flom; members of the advisory committee, A. L. Elmquist, W. H. Schofield, G. Gothne, E. W. Olson, A. A. Stomberg, C. N. Gould. The society has already more than seventy members.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

The privately printed "Catalogue of Some of the more important Books, Manuscripts, and Drawings in the library of Harry Elkins Widener" is one of the most interesting and instructive volumes of this kind ever issued. In style and make-up it can be compared only with the larger catalogues of the Morgan and Church collections in this country, and Thomas J. Wise's Catalogue in England. The Widener Catalogue is a quarto of two hundred and thirty-three pages besides inserted reproductions. One hundred copies have been printed on Whatman paper and two copies on vellum.

A selection only, a little more than two hundred titles, is included, ranging from the pamphlet of a few pages to the great Daly extra-illustrated "Story of Nell Gwyn" in four volumes, large folio. Every lot is a notable one, and, as the library is constantly receiving additions, the catalogue by no means exhibits the wealth of the collection. Indeed, Mr. Widener's library is, perhaps, for its size, the richest in "association copies" and collector's rarities generally ever brought together in the short time which he has spent upon it.

The set of Four Folios of Shakespeare is one of the best in existence, the first being the Locker-Van Antwerp copy, one of the finest to come upon the market in recent years. The Second Folio is the rare form with the Smethwicke imprint, and the Fourth is an exceedingly tall copy in the original calf binding. The "Poems" of 1640 is an unusually fine copy in the original binding.

Among other early English books described in the catalogue are Holinshed's "Chronicles" (1577); Ben Jonson's "Works" (1616-1640); Spenser's "Faerie Queene" (1590-96), and "Colin Cloute's Come Home Again" (1595); Beaumont and Fletcher (1647); Phineas Fletcher's "Purple Island" (1633), the dedication copy on large paper; Montaigne's "Essays" (1603); and Anne Killigrew's "Poems" (1686), on large paper. In this class also belongs the choicest association volume in a library remarkable for its association books. This is no less than the Countess of Pembroke's own copy of the "Arcadia." It is the edition of 1613 in an elaborate binding of the period, the sides bearing the entwined arms of the houses of Sidney and Montgomery. The book's provenance is shown by the inscription on the title-page in the autograph of Sir Robert Ker, the first Earl of Ancrum: "This was ye Countess of Pembroke's owne booke given

me by ye Countesse of Montgomery her daughter, 1625." The signature in the facsimile seems to be plainly "Ancram" and it is so given in the text, but it should be "Ancrum," according to the Dictionary of National Biography.

But the Widener library is, perhaps, most notable for the large number of presentation copies and association books of the nineteenth century English authors. Dickens is represented in this catalogue by thirty-two items, including "Pickwick" in parts, with the correct covers for the first three parts (that of part III being particularly rare), as well as a presentation copy to William Harrison Ainsworth. We may remark also that since the catalogue was printed a second and more important presentation copy has been added to the library, being the "dedication copy," the identical book given by Dickens to Thomas Noon Talfourd, to whom "Pickwick" was dedicated.

Among Thackeray items described in the catalogue we may note "Vanity Fair" in parts, with one of the drawings by Thackeray, a portion (36 pages) of the autograph manuscript of "Pendennis," and "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," all being from the collection of the late George C. Thomas.

Although Mr. Widener's Stevenson collection is, without much doubt, the finest ever brought together, only one Stevenson item is described in this catalogue. This is the autograph manuscript, "Memoirs of Himself by Robert Louis Stevenson, Book I, Childhood," written in San Francisco in 1880. This interesting history of his own childhood by the author of "A Child's Garden of Verses" has never been published, though a few short extracts appear in Balfour's "Life of Stevenson."

The great extra-illustrated books in the Widener library, such as Cunningham's "Story of Nell Gwynn," Genest's "Some Account of the English Stage," Larwood's "Old London Illustrated," and Timb's "Club Life in London," are the famous sets made up by Augustin Daly and afterwards in the library of Clarence S. Bement.

Correspondence

ELLIS ISLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: On the editorial page of the New York *Evening Journal* for May 24 there appears an article headed "Brutality at Ellis Island," which contains a most virulent attack on the administration of the New York Immigrant Station, and in particular on Mr. Williams, the present commissioner. This is typical of a class of newspaper articles which appear at intervals. One of them, a signed letter on the editorial page of a recent issue of the New York *Times*, was answered in the next day's issue by Mr. Williams. The distinguishing feature of these contributions is the shocking ignorance of the writers.

I have very little personal knowledge of Mr. Williams or his individual character, having met him only once. That single occasion, however, was sufficient to convince me of the utter falsity of the charges which accuse him of carelessness or superficiality in his handling of cases. I sat for nearly an hour in his private office listening to his judgment upon a series of cases which had

proved too hard for the regular inspectors. No one who has not had a similar experience can have any conception of the extreme complexity and difficulty of some of these cases; and the painstaking care with which Mr. Williams individualized each case, and sought to determine its real merits, is something which I shall not forget.

However little I know of Mr. Williams personally, I nevertheless know enough of the administration of the immigration laws to realize how misleading such an article as that in the *Journal* is. A single sentence, quoted verbatim, will suffice to illustrate its careless or malicious inaccuracy: "What right have pinhead officials to decide without appeal or a fair hearing that such and such an immigrant may become a charge upon the community?" In the process of inspection, those immigrants who are not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to enter are turned aside for examination by a board of special inquiry. But the decision of this board is final only when based upon a certificate of the examining medical officer that the alien is diseased, or is suffering from some mental or physical disability. In all other cases, including those likely to become a public charge (unless because of mental or physical disability), there is the right of appeal through the commissioner of immigration of the port, and the commissioner-general of immigration, to the secretary of commerce and labor. Such appeals are constantly being made. Furthermore, it is not only the right of the inspectors to decide whether an alien may become a public charge, but it is their duty, imposed upon them by the legislative representatives of the people of the United States. One of the chief fallacies which beset the critics of Mr. Williams is the assumption that he has a free hand to do as he likes with the immigrants. This is far from the case. The commissioners in charge of the various immigrant stations in this country are public servants, charged with executing one of the most complex and delicate sets of laws on our statute books. These laws, and the regulations which accompany them, are very definite and explicit, and make up a good-sized pamphlet of 87 pages. It would be interesting to know how many of the assailants of the administration have ever taken the trouble to read this document.

Now such articles, however misleading, malicious, and inaccurate they may be, have, nevertheless, the power to mould public opinion to a certain extent. Ellis Island is a public institution. Any citizen of the United States may visit and see for himself how affairs are administered. Looking back over a number of visits to the station, I cannot recall that I have seen a single case of cruelty. But most people prefer to get their information from the newspapers, rather than by personal inspection. It is one of the serious indictments against our "free press" that ignorant, careless, or vicious writers can successfully defame the character, and perhaps accomplish the ruin, of conscientious officials, who are doing their best to fill faithfully, difficult positions of public trust.

HENRY P. FAIRCHILD.

Yale University, May 29.

THE ILLITERACY OF ACADEMICIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A correspondent of the *Nation* (May 4) recently brought forward two citations from an educational review, one crudely ungrammatical, the other uncoiling one of those labyrinthine and interminable periods which were once handed from textbook to textbook as proofs of the benightedness of our forefathers. The offender in these cases was a university professor, and the fact is symptomatic of a widespread lowering of the standards of correctness in the speech of the authorized defenders of these standards. By a paradoxical or ironic nemesis, bad English cleaves to its nominal prosecutors, like unchastity to monks, or disregard of health to physicians. There is a successful head of the department of rhetoric in a great university whose invariable substitution of "will" for "shall" in certain oft-recurring collocations is received with calmness by his unconscious or despairing associates. Not long since a noted magazine published a number of attestations on the part of teachers of English to its effectiveness in the classroom. The exhibit was decisive on two points: the usefulness of the magazine and the incapacity of its endorser to write English. A publishing house recently drew upon the same sources for testimonies to the merits of a new history of English literature. The want of ease, of resourcefulness, of natural vigor, in these comments would have been noteworthy if it had not been eclipsed by the abundance of syntactical errors.

It is not hard to explain, at least in part, the existence of these unfortunate conditions. The cheapness and the prevalence of education in America have opened the path of academic preferment to the children of the alien and the toiler, and, under the convoy of energy and ability, inherited or implanted solecisms may traverse every step of the long but unobstructed road which conducts to the university professorship. The very thoroughness of the candidate's studies often conspires with ancestral or infantine habit to corrupt the soundness of his English. As theology sometimes disintegrates faith, philology may likewise be subversive of grammar. The scholar thinks, with some justice, that good English is merely the preference of a minority, often a baseless, often a hesitating, often a temporary preference, and the stanch old-fashioned right and wrong appear as insubstantial shadows. This influence is seconded by the fact that relaxation in every field, from religion to posture, is the order of the day, and the professor of English shares the universal anxiety to throw off the signs of an antiquated rigor. An abstinence from slang would be little short of unprofessional. The social premium upon informality more than outweighs the social stigma upon incorrectness, and men hasten to renounce dignity in their eagerness to discard pretension. The teacher of English finds himself in the midst of an easy-going, brotherly, indulgent world whose laxities it is easier to imitate than to combat.

These things would count for little if bad English were a barrier to success; but it may be doubted if the practice of solecism is often visited by the only effectual rebuke—the retrenchment or refusal of rank and pay. The English of an instructor in English is naturally the last thing to be

tested. That sound English is the last thing in the world to be viewed as a tag or adjunct to other gifts, that it is quite separable not only from teaching ability and executive force, from scholarship and intellectual power, but even from other merits in language itself, from abundance, ease, emphasis, and grace, are facts that have not yet penetrated the committees and administrators who pass on candidates for academic posts. For this phase of the difficulty, the remedy is manifest. The ascertainment of the candidate's mastery of the language he desires to teach should be made the ground of a specific and separate inquiry, and should precede and control the examination of other credentials. Such a course might involve for the moment the appearance of disaster, exacting perhaps the temporary sacrifice of the wiser, shrewder, brisker man; but let the rejection of power in favor of equipment once make it clear that want of equipment is an economic blunder, and power will make haste to conform to requirements.

The true difficulty, however, lies in the apathy of the community. Between the social trunk and its members, between the practice of specialists and the appetites of the public, there is an inevitable and significant correspondence; and no society can get itself efficiently taught in subjects that it does not honestly value. We do not possess in America a defined, compact, and powerful social class which makes correctness in language a qualification for membership. The reverence for language has shared the fate of our other dissolving veneration, and the priests are negligent, because the people are unbelievers. Nothing can shape or save a language but a people, and the hope of English in America lies in its reestablishment as a national ideal.

O. W. FIRKINS.

The University of Minnesota, May 29.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT FLORENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: This year, when an unusually large number of Americans are going to Italy to attend the expositions at Rome and Turin, some of your readers may be glad to know that there will be a Summer University at Florence from August 1 to September 15. This summer session, which will be held for the fifth year, is open to all foreigners. The courses offered include thirteen lectures each on Dante, Italian literature from Dante to the nineteenth century, and on contemporary writers; eight lectures on Florentine history, and eighteen on the Risorgimento; a course in Italian grammar and style; another in pronunciation; three courses in the fine arts; and a special course in seismology, a subject which recent earthquakes have made timely.

In addition to the regular instruction there will be visits to the monuments and galleries of Florence, excursions to the environs, trips to S. Gimignano and to Siena—that to Siena being timed for the Falio—and to Prato, Pistoja, and Pisa. A longer trip, at reduced rates, to Rome is also promised. The lectures will be held every morning on week days, and at the end of the session there will be examinations, for those who desire to take them. The courses will be conducted by Professors

Gargano, Caprin, Perini, Sorani, Traversari, Tarchiani, and Padre Alfani.

The fee for matriculation, with right to attend lectures and participate in excursions, is only 45 lire (\$9), with a special fee of 6 lire for the course in seismology. The Marchesa Adele Alfieri di Sostegno, Cavour's grandniece, and patroness of the Summer University, offers four prizes of 200 lire each for the students who pass with greatest credit the courses in literature, grammar, history, and fine arts. By consent of the Ministry of Public Instruction, all members of this university will enjoy free admission to the galleries and museums of Florence. For further information the Segretario della Università Estiva, Via Tornabuoni, 4, Florence, Italy, should be addressed.

Foreign travellers have never before had such an opportunity to combine sightseeing with profitable instruction during the summer at Florence.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

Cambridge, Mass., May 26.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER AND WEEMS'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The indebtedness of Weems's *Life of Washington* to Dodsley's *Annual Register* has never been commented on, I believe, and is complicated by the fact that such early American historians as William Gordon and David Ramsay—as well as a round dozen of their English brethren—used the *Annual Register* as a great storehouse from which they thought material might be taken without acknowledgment. Their extensive plagiarisms have been discussed by Professor Libby in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1899 and in other places, but without mentioning the smaller debt incurred by Weems himself.

Considerable remains of the *Register*, however, are to be found in Weems's curious work, although, as its author was familiar with both Gordon's and Ramsay's accounts, as well as with perhaps some other books where the *Register* had been a source, it is often hard to say whether he was drawing his material through them or directly from the *Register*. In such accounts as he gives, however, of the battle of Lexington, the death of Col. Ferguson at King's Mountain, and the details of the supplies sent to the British army during the siege of Boston, there are similarities between his work and the *Register* which are not to be found in either Gordon or Ramsay.

The difficulty of making positive statements in regard to these accounts is illustrated by the narrative of the conduct of the Americans at the battle of Monmouth. Here the *Annual Register* used as its chief source the letter from Washington to the President of Congress, and made due acknowledgment. The later historians give a very similar account, but, as they mention no sources of their information, it is impossible to say whether they drew from Washington directly or through the *Register*.

Some parts of Weems's book are so similar to Gordon's that it is clear he knew and used Gordon. This is evident, for instance, in his rendering of Franklin's advice to the Americans to light the candles of Industry and Economy and to marry and

raise up children as fast as they can, thus securing men enough to oppose with force a repetition of such measures as the Stamp Act.

Considering the wandering life Weems led and the miscellaneous reading which his work as a travelling bookseller made possible, it is probable that he at one time used an odd volume of Gordon, supplementing it with such volumes of the *Register* as he found at hand, and filling in gaps with whatever was available.

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to the passage in his book which recounts Washington's first fight—and first defeat—at Fort Mifflin. This, which in style and method sounds surprisingly like the *Annual Register*, is really from the sketch of the life of Washington prefixed to "A Poetical Epistle to his Excellency General Washington, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, from an inhabitant of Maryland." Both John Bell, the writer of the sketch, and Charles Henry Wharton, the author of the "Poetical Epistle," were Marylanders, like Weems, and distantly related to him, and at other places in his biography he shows traces of having seen and used their work. In spite of the similarity of the passage to the *Annual Register*, I have been unable to find it in any of the volumes of that work.

WALTER B. NORRIS.

U. S. Naval Academy, April 22.

Literature

SEWARD AND DOUGLAS.

William H. Seward. By Edward Everett Hale, jr. American Crisis Biographies. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. \$1.25 net.

Stephen A. Douglas. By Henry Parker Willis. The same.

"The faults of great men drop out in history," said Seward. And he and his filial assistant and Boswell so made up the record. After the end of Seward's political and even physical activities he dictated an autobiography to the end of his State Senatorship, 1834. This fragment was used by Frederick W. Seward in his three-volume "Life and Letters." Baker's "Biography of Seward" was prepared for the expected demands of the campaign of 1860, which Lincoln's nomination disappointed. Mr. Lothrop, who wrote the "Seward" in the American Statesmen Series, followed the lead of the Seward, and was unsuspecting and uncritical.

Nicolay and Hay's "Lincoln" disclosed many startling facts in Seward's career and did his fame irreparable damage. Unlike Gideon Welles much earlier, in magazine articles and in "Lincoln and Seward," Nicolay and Hay supplied the needed documentary evidence. The fourth volume of Pierce's "Life of Sumner" still further damaged Seward's prestige, for Sumner was strongest where Seward was weakest—in stacer-

ity, in consistent opposition to slavery, and in knowledge of international law. It is understood that Mr. Bancroft was an enthusiastic admirer of Seward when he began his biography, but he found much to criticise before he finished it. Gen. Charles Francis Adams's biography of his father almost cruelly disappointed the expectation that he would agree with the elder Charles Francis Adams's eulogy of Seward, which was a return compliment to Seward's eulogy of John Quincy Adams.

Thus there are two antagonistic schools of writers about Seward: one displaying the virtues, leaving out the faults and largely ignoring those who describe them; the other insisting all the more on the faults, and consequently having less room to do full justice to the virtues. This condition offered an excellent opportunity to review Seward's whole career in a concise and vivid manner, and to give a puzzling great man his true setting. Instead of doing this, Professor Hale has written a rather plain and disproportionate tale of Seward's career, omitting most of the faults. The difference between his hero and that of the other school is almost as great as the difference between the well-known early portrait of Seward with smiling, regular features, in full dress, ruffled shirt, velvet waistcoat, white gloves and shining beaver, and the realistic photograph of the veteran Secretary with wrinkled face, scrawny hair, large ears, careless cravat, and loose every-day coat. Unable either to accept or to refute the conclusions of the critical school, Professor Hale passes by on the other side. He is a rather timid closet-historian, unacquainted with the tricks, trades, and equivocations of politics. To him a Governor or a Secretary seems too sacred a personage to be capable of such things. Consequently, Seward's poses, martyrdoms, and self-illusions, so common in his letters to Mrs. Seward, are all taken seriously.

But let us be concrete. Seward may be said to have begun his political career by a scathing attack upon the caucus and the spoils systems of the Albany Regency. Was he sincere? Are the unanimous written opinions of the members of the political firm of Weed, Seward, and Greeley, in its palmiest days, worth considering when they mention spoils? In three months Gov. Seward cut off 1,500 political heads and filled offices, as he himself said, at the rate of "one hundred a week, and fifty each executive day"; Weed confessed that, but for the Presidential question, "the appointments would tear us to pieces"; and Greeley wished that "Seward might begin his life as Governor once more," and "deal frankly with all men, and never give a promise or encouragement of office until he had resolved to fulfil the expectation." (Bancroft, I, 81-84). What says

Professor Hale about these and kindred matters? Nothing.

To win the foreign, especially the Irish, vote and gain a political advantage, Seward also, when Governor, proposed that children in public schools should be taught by teachers speaking their languages and having their creeds. The plan, if adopted, would have undermined, if it did not destroy, the still inchoate public school system. But it was a fiasco and became an indelible stain on his record. Professor Hale can neither overlook these facts nor successfully explain them. Yet he protests against the criticisms, and seems to think he has made a point when he assures us that Seward "saw that an educated workman was the great need of the country as a whole" (p. 372), and that "his general principles in education are now taken for granted" (p. 154). No one has ever denied either that there was need of an educated workman or that Seward's general principles were sufficiently proper. The criticism was and must continue to be—for the record stands—that Seward's special aims and means were unsuitable and would have been gravely injurious. Seward was searching for some magic scheme that would outwit the opposition leaders. Possibly he believed that he could create a new and better system. It is certain that he elicited no support and that others remedied the evils in a logical and proper manner.

During the first year of the war Seward had charge of the political prisoners and did some things that were inexcusably tyrannical. Mr. Bancroft devotes a chapter of twenty-five pages to the subject. The words *political prisoners* are not in the index of Professor Hale's volume; if they occur even once in the text, they have escaped our notice in two readings of this volume.

Even Professor Hale admits that it was a little strange for Seward to propose, as he did on April 1, 1861, that Lincoln should make him dictator; that a foreign war should be sought in order to compel union at home; that debates should cease and Lincoln and all the Cabinet should "agree and abide" by the dictator's lead. Professor Hale makes this suggestion:

Perhaps Seward, who had seen several weak Presidents and strong Secretaries of State, thought it really was his duty to take up the reins of government and to direct affairs as he himself had begun to direct them under Taylor (p. 276).

Of course Seward thought it his duty, but does anybody now hold that the thought was wise? "Granted the idea of a united South and North," Professor Hale observes, "it is doubtful if a defensive war against these two foreign countries [France and Spain] would have been worse than a war between the States." But no one can grant that

idea, for it was absurd. And how would a foreign war in any way have settled the slavery question, the main cause of all the trouble?

All who have read closely either Nicolay and Hay's "Lincoln" or Bancroft's "Seward" will recollect how Seward, by placing before Lincoln orders which he signed in a perfunctory manner, because he had ten thousand cares and was new to nearly all of them, secretly organized part of the Fort Pickens expedition. When the Fort Sumter and the Fort Pickens expeditions were ready to start, and Mercer, by the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, was in command of the Powhatan as the flagship of the Fort Sumter expedition, Porter appeared and presented the orders prepared by Seward and signed by Lincoln, directing him to take the Powhatan as the flagship of the Fort Pickens expedition. When it was suggested that the orders of the President took precedence of those of the Secretary of the Navy, Mercer gave way to Porter. When Secretary Welles appealed to Lincoln, Lincoln requested Seward immediately to telegraph to Porter to restore the Powhatan to Mercer. This Seward did, but instead of signing the President's name—which was obviously necessary to correct the error—he signed "Seward." Consequently, Porter, properly reasoning as before, held that an order signed "Seward" could not override the previous order signed "Lincoln"; and so he proceeded on his way, precisely as Seward had all along intended. Yet why bother with facts or details if they damage your hero? Thus Professor Hale:

But there was some confusion, arising from Lincoln's and Seward's doing things very much by themselves, often without consulting the Navy Department and sometimes without consulting each other. The plans were not entirely carried out, and much of the aid meant for Sumter went to Pickens (p. 277).

There are many other serious blemishes; but these should suffice to show the risks of letting "the faults of great men drop out in history."

Just the desirable qualities, so lacking in Professor Hale's "Seward," are conspicuously present in Mr. Willis's "Douglas." There was not much room for originality with either subject, but Mr. Willis, with true insight, equalled only by his skill in execution, saw what was needed—an incisive study of a great American politician in action. He cares no more whether his hero goes up or down than Douglas himself cared whether slavery was "voted up or voted down." We see the bold, raw youth pulling hard with the political flood-tide, foreseeing opportunities and difficulties, and consequently advancing with surprising rapidity. Mr. Willis uses to good advantage his knowledge of politics in Washington. Again and again he enlivens his

pages with a contrast or an appropriate illustration, a modern instance, from real life and actual conditions. Instead of fancying, as children and closet-historians do, that politics in the past tense is a field where patriots satisfy their burning desires to do something for their country's good, he knows that it is a most exciting game whose stakes are notoriety, applause, office, and power. To attain these, politicians usually prefer to employ good means, when these are helpful, but otherwise they do not hesitate to use bad means, and try to conceal the difference by sophistry and cant.

Douglas played the game as audaciously as any except a few in our history; he was a political soldier of fortune—an opportunist who picked his way toward the goal of personal advancement, according to the changing conditions in his constituency, and the more difficult and uncertain conditions in the larger field, where he often used political grand strategy. Even the word *moral* was not in his political lexicon. The conditions involved in each of the eight or ten critical games of which his political career was composed are carefully set forth by Mr. Willis. In each contest we are enabled to follow Douglas step by step to what is either a dramatic success or a dramatic failure. The good and the bad motives and methods are described with equal composure and without waste of words. Nowhere is there any sentimentalizing, not even near the end, where it is so common to use the last few months of political virtue as a cloak to cover a multitude of political sins in former years. Nor is there any desire to send Douglas to everlasting historical punishment, but only to let the facts show his real qualities.

Mainly for these reasons this book is an exceedingly valuable contribution to an important, but much neglected field of American history—realistic historical politics and political psychology. Whoever will compare Mr. Willis's account of the Lincoln and Douglas debates with any other that has been written and will reread those debates, will at once see the value of his method. He gives the important faults as conspicuous a place as the important virtues, because they are as important. This makes a correct impression and leaves out the traditions, sentimentalities, and special pleas which are the curse of our historical writing as well as of our politics.

Not the least of our author's pleasing qualities is his free use and generous acknowledgment of previous biographies of Douglas. It is altogether fitting; and it also gives the reader much desirable information that could not well be put in the brief but excellent bibliography at the end of the volume.

CURRENT FICTION.

Queed. By Henry Sydnor Harrison. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

"Born with an impulse for isolation and work" and "a deep instinct for the printed word," suckled on a stray copy of the *New York Evening Post*, nourished through his growing years upon the juiceless tomes of the Astor Library, *Queed*, at twenty-five, had developed into a confirmed evolutionary sociologist of the most abstruse literary type, and was reduced to a mere walking schedule. His social life had never been robust. At the opening of our story, four weeks after his arrival in Richmond, it hung by the slenderest thread—consisting, specifically, of three cryptic communications from an anonymous father and one unpaid board-bill. How few men date their usefulness from an unpaid board-bill! Yet at the instant when the business agent of the unappeased landlady faced him, "a faintly heightened color in her cheeks," hope dawned for *Queed*. This collector's eyes "were the clearest lapis lazuli, heavily fringed with lashes which were blacker than Egypt's night. Her chin was finely and strongly cut; almost a masculine chin, but unmasculinely softened by the sweetness of her mouth." Noting his symptoms with a practised lapis lazuli eye, Miss Sharlee Weyland (such was the collector's lovely name) prescribed employment in the shape of editorial writing. *Queed* tried it, obtained instant pecuniary relief, and, straightway, at the advice of all and sundry, submitted to a thorough course of popular therapeutics, including "Klinker's exercises for all parts of the body"; adhesive applications of unsought friendship for the stimulation of altruistic impulses, put upon him by the wistful, consumptive schoolgirl Fifi, and crabbed Professor Nicolovius; caustic home truths to burn some of the "ego" out of his "cosmos," administered by the firm, white hand of Miss Sharlee; and large doses from the complete editorial writings of Col. Cowles, the "military political economist," for the correction of journalistic inaptitude. Under treatment he expanded physically from "a little, small, dried young man" to the proportions of a demi-god ("Never he moved but muscle flowed and rippled under the shining skin; he raised his right hand to scratch his left ear and the hard blue bicep leaped out like a live thing"), and became an expert editorial performer. And as for proof of his spiritual development, is he not bound firmly hand and foot by the wiles of a Mephistophelean father and subjected to severe tests for professional bravery, filial duty, financial honor, and emotional capacity? Behold him, then, emerging from the toils, completely socialized—a reconstructed man even to his name, thrice happy heir to Col. Cowles's editor-

ial mantle, founder of a philanthropic joint institution, and affianced lord of Miss Sharlee.

Readers of "Captivating Mary Carstairs," published earlier in the season under a different surname, will have little hesitation in attributing that fiasco and "Queed" to the same pen. At least if the two novels are not by the same writer, they show a remarkable coincidence in style and design. But "Queed" itself is far from being a fiasco. In spite of an incorrigibly knowing air in regard to matters sartorial, social, and journalistic, and notwithstanding a superabundance of those qualities that make the patent medicine testimonial and the hygiene monthly such pleasant reading, it is not only an incomparable advance on the first tale, but a distinct "arrival." By a method of portrayal exceptionally individual and strong, the author has put a real city and a host of real people between the covers of this book. His comprehension of the Southern city as a growing organism, not merely a decorative background, is admirable; his apotheosis of the newspaper as the mainspring of civic life is at least arresting. Not since Mark Twain has there arisen a novelist so racily indigenous, so animated by the sense of joyous participation, one whose style, even in its bad qualities, is so eloquent of its origin in the life with which it deals. When he shall have relinquished the unreasonable wish to see the harmless necessary American father in the villain's part, we may expect from him such a picture of American community life as we have long hoped to see.

An Old Maid's Vengeance. By Frances Powell. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Doubtless a sillier book might be written, but doubtless it seldom has been. An ancient and wealthy American spinster living in Southern France, half-sought for her money, then scorned, by a captivating Hungarian, summons a poor but beguiling kinswoman to fascinate the renegade and then to disclose her prohibitive poverty, all in return for board and lodging. The girl, recently impoverished and more recently jilted, joins her relative, ignorant of the services required, and finds herself in a pretty tangle. Rapacious Hungarians and admiring English now swarm, and the scene is enriched by the meanderings of a ghostly monk and by motiveless echoes in a ghostly apartment. The gambling rooms at Monte Carlo, carnival-time at Ville-de-Plaisir, are the background for dark and sinister Hungarian attempts. Elinor is rescued at the carnival by masks, and in her continued scrapes in the monastery gardens by timely black monks. The rascal's power over the old maid and his habits of staring and of playing the flute are

explained by his turning out to be a gypsy. The American jilt reappears in monk's clothes, only to be slain. The excellent American lawyer arrives at the right moment; some unutterably unreal menials and children perform their parts, and the hodge-podge concludes with greed foiled and the prospect of a wedding. Let us hope that the old maid and the ghost may there dance merrily.

Princess Katharine. By Katharine Tynan. New York: Duffield & Co.

The title suggests uncrowned royalty with youth of the period to the rescue. The book turns out to be a gently ambling, rambling Irish tale. Not even several death-beds, an attempt at self-drowning, nor an old lady with a leaning to drink can make it lurid. An Irish take-it-easy divinity presides over its destinies and sheds upon its shudders a cheering ray. Miss Tynan's Irish folk have a humor quite distinct from the familiar caricature. They differ totally from that and from one another. Both her pictures and her portraits testify to a real Ireland which is neither of the shillelah nor of the fairy folk. Her story carries one along among rich and poor, kindly and only occasionally slightly less kindly, among lost and found relations, diverted fortunes, filial devotion, true love, rescues from rampaging cattle. There is a time when one almost believes that the lost will is not going to be found. But the shock of so daring an innovation is averted at the end, the very end. One might easily spend a worse hour than in this amicably Celtic atmosphere.

The Man With an Honest Face. By Paul Wells. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A young man living in bachelor quarters in Washington Square receives a package with instructions to guard it with his life and surrender it only to one who shall pronounce the countersign, "Vive Olivia." There follows a series of mysterious assaults and strange adventures, ending with the return of the fateful package—along with the young man's heart, of course—to the lovely and much persecuted owner. An audacious Wall Street financier and an exiled European queen furnish much of the malice and mystery. The story is tolerably interesting, and would be more interesting, if it were not for the gradual change, under our very eyes, so to speak, of the roaring financial villain into a kind of toothless lion, of the strong-arm man into a genial Irishman, and of the seductive foreign queen into a disguised benefactress. In a detective, or semi-detective, story one likes to feel that the crime is real and potent.

ROSSETTI'S CIRCLE.

Memories and Impressions: A Study in Atmospheres. By Ford Madox Hueffer. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.60 net.

Mr. Hueffer makes no boast of accuracy, and even prints in one of his chapters a good story which, in the Dedication, he cheerfully acknowledges to be false. He has no objection to contradicting himself flatly; his geography is sometimes queer, and such little slips as "venia" for "venal" worry him not at all. "But," he says to the "kids" to whom the book is addressed, "if one of you can discover in it any single impression that can be demonstrably proved not sincere on my part, I will draw a check, etc." It is, in fact, a book of impressions and anecdotes, and reproduces the very atmosphere of the Pre-Raphaelite days more vividly than any other of the many books on that subject which the present reviewer, at least, has read.

The author is the grandson of the artist, Ford Madox Brown, who, corporeally, dwelt in the great, melancholy house in Fitzroy Square which Thackeray made the scene of so much joy and sorrow for Colonel and Clive Newcome, and who, spiritually, stood at the very heart of the Pre-Raphaelite movement. The author's father was a German exile of enormous learning, who for a number of years was musical critic of the *Times*. The author himself, whose literary works are too popular to need enumeration, was born in 1873, although he writes as if a whole world had passed between his youth and his present. And much, indeed, from a literary point of view has changed. He was brought up in the shadow of the great Victorians, Ruskin and Rossetti and Carlyle and Browning, whose greatness he was expected to emulate, and whose overshadowing genius made life for lesser men scarcely worth living. That was for London the great Bohemian time and society of the nineteenth century, a circle that radiated in every direction from Rossetti and that might be said to have had its Vatican at Rossetti's large Tudor mansion in Cheyne Walk. Is not Whistler reported to have said on his death-bed: "You must not say anything against Rossetti; Rossetti was a king"? Of the life in Cheyne Walk, Mr. Hueffer has nothing very significant or important to say, though he tells one rather amusing story of Meredith and a pair of boots, which recalls the poverty of Dr. Johnson at Oxford. But, away from Cheyne Walk, the stories grow thick and furious—so numerous that we are embarrassed in selecting examples. Perhaps the account of the meetings in Fitzroy Square, when all Grub Street gathered to hear some minor poet or poetess read, is most characteristic of

the high Bohemian enthusiasm of the day; but it is too long to quote. Another page on Henley gives some notion of the gusto and bravado of the men:

Henley, who presented the appearance of a huge, mountainous, scaly, rough-clothed individual, with his pipe always in his hand and his drink always at his elbow, once damned my eyes up hill and down dale for half an hour because I sustained the argument that "Il Principe" was written, not by Aretino, but by Machiavelli. Henley had suffered from some slip of the tongue, and, although he must have been perfectly aware of it in the next second, he chose to stand to his guns, and, as I have said, swore at me for quite a long time.

Another page gives a pathetic picture of Oscar Wilde in Paris, now broken down and maudlin. "On the afternoon when the sentence against Wilde had been pronounced," says Mr. Hueffer, "I met Dr. Garnett on the steps of the British Museum. He said gravely: 'This is the death-blow to English poetry.' I looked at him in amazement, and he continued: 'The only poets we have are the Pre-Raphaelites, and this will cast so much odium upon them that the habit of reading poetry will die out in England.'" Mr. Hueffer, quite properly, does not acknowledge Wilde as belonging to the true fold, and thinks the great change came with the Boer war. Before that time the bourgeoisie admired art, though they may have despised the artist. Since then art and artist have been swallowed in the great wave of political reform and in the spread of a raucous commercialism—so, at least, holds our annalist. Curiously enough, Mr. Hueffer began apparently with the intention of showing the gloom that surrounded the days of Rossetti in comparison with the light and freedom of the present, but he ends in a kind of wail for the rough, imperious Bohemianism of his youth.

Interpreters of Life and the Modern Spirit. By Archibald Henderson. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$1.50 net.

Mr. Henderson chooses as representatives of the modern spirit three Celts, Meredith, Wilde, and Shaw; a Belgian, Maeterlinck; and a Dane, Ibsen. His attitude is friendly and admiring toward them all—the subtle-fibred optimist, the idle aesthete of an empty day, the jesting fanatic, the will-o'-the-wisp of the romantic twilight, and the sullen social doctor. George Meredith, in an interesting photogravure, has the place of honor before this group united in the strict and brotherly bond of modernity—how beautifully Ibsen and Oscar Wilde would have hit it off on a desert island! Mr. Henderson's treatment of his five "interpreters" is in general bright and shallow. It is bright because he has been in clever company and has learned the clever language of wits. It is shallow because, apparently, he cares for no

other company; has learned no other language; and has no points of comparison.

Speaking, for example, of Oscar Wilde, he ripples brightly along from sentence to sentence in this plausible fashion:

Art was an ivory tower in which dwelt the long-haired seraph of the sunflower. The drama was merely a platform for the *flair* of the *flaneur*. All the world was a stage for the wearer of the green carnation.

But presently he shows the sandy bottom of his criticism in his comment on Wilde's "Duchess of Padua," "a play laid in the sixteenth century [correct]—century of Paolo and Francesca, of Dante and Malatesta—century of tears and terror, of poetry and passion, of madness and blood. *Though of the age of Dante, it is far from being written in the Dantesque style*" (our italics). Having thus timely warned us against the natural error of supposing that a prose drama of the nineteenth century laid in the sixteenth was written in the style of a fourteenth-century religious epic, Mr. Henderson proceeds to inform us in what style it was written. Wilde, it seems, was "in his cowl à la Balzac," and he was "studying Victor Hugo instead [of Dante]." Besides, he put into his play "not a little" of the "bombast, fustian, and balderdash of Webster and Tourneur." Moreover, it "reeks with souvenirs of Shakespeare." These the reader will detect in "its mechanical, conversational by-play, its lines from the 'Merchant of Venice' and 'Macbeth,' its rhetoric, exaggeration, and top-loftical strain." The total effect, barring the "strong" curtain, Mr. Henderson assures us, is "in every other respect . . . in pure externals . . . so faithful in its reproduction of the Elizabethan style as to seem but one remove from refined caricature."

This, we submit, is funny without being vulgar—as Oscar Wilde once remarked of a famous actor's representation of Hamlet. After this really superb confusion of the styles and ages of Dante, Wilde, and Shakespeare, we know how much weight to attach to the declaration that "Salomé" is "unapproached as an individual and unique creation in the literature of the world"; that Maeterlinck "heralds the dawn of a spiritual renaissance"; that "through and beyond" the framework of Maeterlinck's dramas "we gaze into the depths of the human soul"; that "the nineteenth century brought forth a man [Ibsen] who boldly declared that we are no longer living in the time of Shakespeare"; that "we no longer boast, with Shakespeare, of Man: 'noble in reason, infinite in faculty, in form and moving express and admirable, in action like an angel, in apprehension like a god,' for we realize the sad botch he has made of the actual affairs of life"! This last declaration strikes us as perhaps the most impudent piece of misrepresenta-

tion with which we have met. Has Mr. Henderson ever chanced to look into the once popular play from which he misquotes? Or has he been misled by G. B. Shaw and other distinguished modernists into the supposition that Shakespeare is not merely obsolete but out of print and inaccessible?

Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1727-1734, 1736-1740. Edited by H. R. McIlwaine. Richmond: Virginia State Library.

The first session of the Assembly of 1727-34, the first since Gooch became Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, lasted from February 1, 1727, to March 30, 1728, and was occupied chiefly with measures to repair the battery of Point Comfort, to erect a lighthouse on Cape Henry, and to discover means for the prevention of delays in the courts of justice. In the second session, May 21 to July 9, 1730, the Governor announced that, peace having been made between Great Britain and Spain, "the time was propitious for enacting wise laws regulating the trade of the colony, especially the tobacco trade." It was decided that an appointment to the office of sheriff terminated for the time being one's membership of the House, and similarly an act was passed exempting members from appointment as sheriffs. German Protestants in the county of Stafford were relieved from the payment of parish levies, since they maintained a minister of their own nationality; this measure of toleration was not extended to other dissenters until the Revolutionary War. The last two sessions of this Assembly (May 18-July 1, 1732, and August 22-October 4, 1734) both tinkered with the tobacco law, and the second disclosed some irregularities in the accounts of John Halloway, speaker and treasurer, who, having given up his entire fortune, was not prosecuted; he was succeeded by Sir John Randolph. An act was passed offering better support and encouragement to William and Mary College.

The following Assembly convened on August 5, 1736, and lasted until August 28, 1740. The first session closed on September 22, 1736, with Sir John Randolph, Speaker. The Governor announced that the King had given his assent to the "Act for the better support and encouragement of the College of William and Mary," and to an "Act for amending the act entitled, An act for settling the titles and bounds of lands." There was discussion over the condition of the militia, and the practice of importing liquors by land from Maryland and North Carolina, on which no duty could be collected. An act was passed for laying a duty on liquors imported by land, and one for the better obtaining of the duty upon slaves. The perennial tinkering with the tobacco

law was renewed, and a law was passed for preventing frauds in His Majesty's customs, and one for preventing fraudulent conveyances of land, in order to multiply votes at elections. Also, a tobacco inspector was charged with refusing to pass certain tobacco, unless its owner voted as he wished. Lord Fairfax would not recede from certain claims set up by him in reference to land, hence the Assembly took the settlement of the question into its own hands, and the King allowed this law. The Assembly admitted, at its second session (November 1-December 21, 1738) the newly elected burgess from the borough of Norfolk, which brought the number of burgesses up to seventy-two. Sir John Randolph having died the preceding year, John Robinson was elected Speaker, and later treasurer also. The Governor favored the continuance of the tobacco law. Laws were passed to ensure the safety of the inhabitants on the frontiers, and to encourage settlements; also to erect new counties and parishes, as a result of which Frederick and Augusta Counties were established. Some twenty-five acts in all, public and private, were passed at this session. The thanks of the House were returned on November 13 to Rev. Chicheley Tucker for his "excellent sermon," preached the day before, and one thousand copies were ordered printed. Also, the attempt was made to change the seat of government, but no agreement was reached as to a new place.

During the third session of this Assembly, which lasted from May 22 through June 11, 1740, England was engaged in the war with Spain, and most of the time was spent in concerting measures for putting the colony in a better position for defence should an attack be made on it, and for enlisting soldiers to serve from Virginia in the expedition contemplated against the Spanish possessions in America. The magistrates of the counties impressed "able-bodied persons fit to serve his Majesty, who follow no lawful calling or employment," but no one "who had a vote in the election of a member of the House of Burgesses, and no indentured or bought servant, might be thus impressed." The act for making more effectual provision against invasions and insurrections, first made in 1727 and revived in 1738, would expire in 1741, hence it was continued for three years. The money was to be raised by laying an additional duty on slaves for four years. An act was passed by the House to dissolve the vestries and elect new ones, but it was defeated in the Council.

The fourth session was prorogued from June 16 to August 21, 1740, and the following session lasted but eight days; the bill granting the supply was the sole one offered, the only reason for the Assembly's convening being for payment of the expenses of the col-

ony's quota of troops for the expedition fitting out against the Spanish possessions. The supply was quickly granted, and the bill was entitled, "An act for giving to his Majesty the sum of five thousand pounds, towards defraying the expense of victualling and transporting the soldiers, raised in this Colony, to serve his Majesty on an intended expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies." These expenses were to be borne only until the troops assembled at Port Royal in Jamaica, after which all expenses were to be met by the crown. The money appropriated was to be borrowed on the security of the revenues arising from the taxes laid by the General Assembly at the preceding session on the liquors and slaves imported. The Assembly was prorogued to the last Thursday in December. On the death of Gov. Spotswood, Gov. Gooch succeeded to the command, and soon left for Port Royal. On his return he called a new Assembly.

World Literature and Its Place in General Culture. By Richard G. Moulton. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75 net.

It is very natural and to many it may seem proper for one to treat the subject of world literature in something like a cosmic style. Even a single world figure, like Shakespeare or Homer, has tempted critics into language not to be understood by most mortals. What must be the temptation when one decides to write of all world figures of literature together!

Not that certain dangers of his subject were not seen in advance by Professor Moulton. He has narrowed its range by viewing it in the perspective created by a national standpoint—that of America in the twentieth century—and has confined himself to a few masterpieces which are supposed to reflect and typify concretely what he calls "the unity of all literature." For the main body of the book five "Literary Bibles" suffice him: The Holy Bible; Classical Epic and Tragedy; Shakespeare; Dante and Milton; and Versions of the Story of Faust. The selection in itself is happy. Each topic embraces examples of literature of sufficient compass to illustrate the chief tendencies of an age, and if rightly treated to reveal the manifold dependence of one age upon another. The fault, to our mind, is that the topics are not further divided, and that the comparative point of view is largely abandoned. Except for ideas sketched in introductory chapters and for a few instances to the contrary in the main text, a topic is discussed in general terms and with reference to those nations only which it directly concerns. The study of literature that results is not comparative, but multiple. To illustrate: When the au-

thor turns to the second part of the second topic, he says, "All I can do at this point is to offer some remarks upon Greek tragedy in general." Considering the great impulse which this drama gave to succeeding ages in Europe, the statement seems to admit the futility of the comparative method. We must surmise that Professor Moulton has aimed in his book at a popular audience in whom he desires to create right general notions concerning the growth of literature and for the rest to stimulate them to a love of works that are truly great.

Certain instances, as we have hinted, show that the author was momentarily capable of a more scholarly, significant method. He is both precise and suggestive in touching upon the literary echoes in "Paradise Lost" and, in an outlying chapter, upon the similarities between Bacon's "Essays" and the "Book of Ecclesiasticus." Comparative literature, if it is not to fall into ill-repute, must in the first place be truly comparative, and above all must divide a subject in such a way that its meaning shall not be clouded by the great sweeps of time which are often involved. We are led into these remarks not only by "World Literature," but by a "History of Comparative Literature," by Frédéric Loliée, the only other work of such compass which has come out in recent years. The proper plan and devices for study of this nature have yet to be thoroughly applied. Severe scholars will scoff just so long as books of comparative studies on a large scale are chiefly "inspirational" in tone.

What is needed at present is not so much broad cross-sections of a given age, that is, so-called summaries of the spirit of the time, as narrow, perpendicular sections—the following of an idea, where it is easily recognizable, from Greek and Hebrew days down. In part, the plan has been employed in specialized treatises, as, for instance, in histories of the novel, of the pastoral, of the epic. But it is a question of still further narrowing the subject by skilful selection. Instead of attempting to give a full account of a European type one might study instructively a certain theme or situation within the type, as treated by men in various periods: the plight of Phædra at the hands of Euripides, Seneca, and Racine; the lower world as pictured by Homer, Virgil, Dante, Spenser, Milton; the treatment, by representative poets, of the few subjects which are common to the lyric of all ages. Or, again, an idea might be followed without reference to the literary types which embody it: Plato's conception of love and Aristotle's theory of imitation, and what they meant to the great literary times of subsequent Europe. These are only suggestions, but we are convinced that not until they or similar devices are adopt-

ed will a history of comparative literature become wieldy; strictly speaking, it will not be a history at all, but a series of exact illustrative studies.

Notes

The Putnams will soon publish "An Artillery Officer in the Mexican War," being the letters of Robert Anderson, captain Third Artillery, U. S. A., with a prefatory note by his daughter, Eva Anderson Lawton.

Mark A. DeWolfe Howe is engaged upon a life of Bishop Hare, apostle to the Sioux, which will be issued in the autumn by Sturgis & Walton.

The same house announces "The Likable Chap," a story of preparatory school life, by Henry McHarg Davenport.

Prof. Hartmann Grisar's "History of Rome and the Popes during the Middle Ages" will be brought out in an English translation by Kegan Paul.

In "The Principles of Scientific Management," Frederick W. Taylor has embodied the substance of his articles on the subject recently published in the *American Magazine*, and already commented upon on different occasions in the *Nation*.

Baedeker's "London and Its Environs" comes to us from Scribners in the sixteenth revised edition.

The Oxford University Press has brought out a new edition of Cary's "Vision of Dante," with the biography of Dante and the notes, and with clear impressions of Flaxman's illustrations. The book is printed in two styles, on ordinary and on India paper. A good plea might be made for this as still the most readable of all the English versions of the "Divina Commedia."

Henry Holt & Co. have added two new volumes to their attractive series of anthologies. One is a "Garland of Childhood," a collection of poems and prose extracts, compiled by Percy Withers, "for all lovers of children." The arrangement is by subjects, and the principle of selection is wide enough to include the solemnity of Wordsworth's "Intimations" and the jingle of Jane Taylor's "Dirty Jim." The other anthology is called "Letters That Live," and is compiled by Laura E. Lockwood and Amy R. Kelly. The selection seems to us extraordinarily incompetent. There are five letters from George Eliot, and not one from Byron or Thomas Carlyle or Horace Walpole. And in case of the authors included, for instance Huxley, some of the letters chosen are utterly trivial and dull.

The English version of Fogazzaro's last novel, "Lella" (Doran) is by Mrs. Mary P. Agnetti, who translated "The Saint" and its predecessors. Mrs. Agnetti succeeds in making a readable translation, but there is in Fogazzaro's prose a vibrant quality which eludes her and other translators. As "Lella" has been placed on the "Index" its circle of readers will probably widen.

The *New International Year Book* for 1910 is the fourth volume in the new annual series put forth by Dodd, Mead & Co. In the matter of scope, comprehensiveness of treatment, attractiveness of make-up, and

adaptation for ready reference, the *International* is, without doubt, the best publication of its class in this country. The editors and publishers are to be commended for their courage in marketing a 1910 annual five months into 1911, instead of appearing on December 31 with a good portion of the year 1910 left hanging in the air. We still find the most valuable feature of the book in its summaries of the political and legislative history of the different States, a class of information that is as difficult to get at as it is useful.

The Connecticut Historical Society has recently published in its Collections the second volume of the Law papers, the first of which was issued in 1908, and noticed in the *Nation* for February 20 of that year. The present instalment is largely made up of correspondence regarding the defence of Louisburg, the proposed expedition against Crown Point, and the frontier war against the Indians. We see the end of the Intestacy case, and meet with but few references to the counterfeiting of the colony's bills. Indications show that the Mohegan controversy was still a live issue, and that the colony was greatly agitated lest Parliament should pass an act forbidding bills of credit. A hint in one of the letters suggests that the colony had not entirely lost apprehension of an attack on its charter, a fear that was not dispelled before 1750. The letters of chief interest from without the colony are those of Clinton, Shirley, Pepperrell, and Warren; from within the colony, those of Law, Wolcott, and Saltonstall. Even among the leaders the contrast in literacy is markedly in favor of the outside correspondents, while the letters of the lesser lights within the colony are not only badly written and badly spelled, but betray great limitations in knowledge and interest. As showing with exactness the part played by Connecticut in the military activities of the time, this volume is invaluable. After the military correspondence, the most important single paper is the "Short Hints" sent to the agent, Eliakim Palmer, in London, defining the attitude of the colony toward paper currency. The publication of subsidiary papers of this character is of particular importance for the history of Connecticut, since the regular proceedings of council and assembly seem to be entirely missing from this time to the Revolution.

The idea underlying "Ethical Obligations of the Lawyer" (Little, Brown & Co.), by Gleason L. Archer, insists that there is a broad distinction between the ethical obligations of lawyers and of other classes of the community:

The old custom of leaving professional ethics to the untutored ethical instincts of the individual lawyer must now give place to a definite and positive codification of ethics. Legal ethics include not only an intelligent watchfulness to do right, but also a knowledge of long-established customs and traditions of the profession. Hence, good intentions and high moral ideas do not always safeguard the lawyer against violation of legal ethics.

To put such a gulf between the lawyer and layman seems to us unnecessary and false. The lawyer's duty "to keep locked in his own bosom a secret confided to him by a client" is the duty, likewise, of every decent business man. And on what ground can it be said that this obligation exists because he is "no longer the irresponsible

layman who can betray a secret at will or gossip away the reputation of some unfortunate individual who has confided in him"? The violation of such a duty may meet with more severe punishment when it is committed by a lawyer, but from an ethical point of view the offence is the same, no matter by whom it is committed. The same reasoning applies when a lawyer's relation with clients, with his opponents, and with the courts is discussed. He must be fair and honest toward them, not because he is a lawyer, but because he is a man. And any attempt to put these fundamental duties in the same class with purely artificial and conventional restraints, varying according to the social organization of each community, as is done in many of the codifications which the author refers to, must result in a confusion of ideas and defeat the very objects it is sought to attain. A lawyer in Oklahoma or Nevada is, humanly speaking, under the same obligations toward his client and the courts as a barrister of Lincoln Inn; but their conduct will vary according to their education and in spite of the "long-established customs and traditions of the bar." Under our system of legal education, by which thousands of young men from the comparatively uneducated classes are admitted to the bar after two years' study, often without any liberal education whatever, it is impossible to expect from the profession, as a whole, that same fine sense of decorum, of professional etiquette, which exists in England, which existed here when the law was a learned profession, and was not commercialized. In our democratic society the lawyer is nearer to the people than he ever was in aristocratic England, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that such an advantage is necessarily purchased by a loss in professional prestige and decorum, and that this cannot be repaired by the adoption of any artificial code of ethics.

In their preface to a "Cyclopedia of Illustrations for Public Speakers" (Funk & Wagnalls), Robert Scott and William C. Stiles quote the judgment of "a well-known clergyman" that "A book of fresh illustrations should be made as often, at least, as once in ten years." Rather these ministerial mother goose books should never be made at all. We find in fact in the present collection a choice rhyme in the style of the kindergarten classic to illustrate the duty of sending missionaries. Little Jack Horner finds ingredients from all the missionary countries in his pie, and thus moralizes:

"Now," thought little Jack,
"What shall I send back,
To these lands for their presents to me?
The Bible, indeed,
Is what they all need,
So that shall go over the sea."

Bishop Greer will doubtless cull this gem for one of the missionary sermons to be preached in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Or possibly Dr. Jowett, when he preaches on the Judgment Day, will be pleased to find in this Cyclopedia the narrative of the ancient African who thus explained the report that some citizens of the metropolis favored the practice of cremation: "I kinder calculate they is a lot of them New York people that doan' wanten be found on that mornin'." Inclusion of this volume among the best ministerial sellers would justify the most alarming re-

ports as to diminishing church attendance. Imagine the intellectual poverty of a clergyman who should turn to such a hodgepodge of anecdotes for material to fill up his thirty minutes a week!

That pleasantly garrulous octogenarian, Lady Dorothy Nevill, has brought out a sequel to her *Recollections*, entitled "Under Five Reigns" (John Lane). It is full of stories, rather mildly interesting, of English high life from the days of William the Fourth. Read consecutively, it confirms the impression made by other similar work, that the English Victorian aristocracy were, collectively, rather dull; that is, though many of them, as individuals, were men of mark, when they came together socially they instinctively shut themselves up in their several shells. They had pheasants and horses and consols and the last drawing-room or scandal for topics—what more did they need? No wonder that Dizzy amazed such a *milieu* by his wit and effrontery and disregard of conventions! Happily, the charmed circle was being constantly replenished by commoners who had made their way, and some of the most entertaining of Lady Dorothy's pages are devoted to the literary men, artists, and successful civilians who never were even knighted. Among her unexpected acquaintances are persons as far apart as Darwin, Cobden, Ouida, and Joseph Chamberlain. Besides its gossip and store of opinions the book has value as a social document, being saturated, without the author's suspecting it, with the prepossessions of caste. You perceive that she felt that when she asked Darwin to sign his name in her birthday book she supposed she was conferring a favor upon him, or that when Lord X invited Thackeray to dinner, his lordship was really displaying astonishing condescension. This gives the book a true flavor, and Lady Dorothy's wide range of acquaintance, not less than her worldly wisdom, free from cynicism, makes it readable. There are several entertaining illustrations, including drawings by Doyle, an early portrait of Disraeli, and a photograph of Lady Dorothy herself and Mr. John Burns at the opening of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Two publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of Great Britain have recently appeared, the sixth volume of the "Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquess of Ormond preserved at Kilkenny Castle," and the first volume of the "Report on the Manuscripts of Lord Polwarth preserved at Mertoun House, Berwickshire." In the earlier instalments of the Ormond correspondence, the calendar had been brought forward to the spring of 1681, with Ormond still lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In the present volume, the great duke, having remained for a time in Ireland, returns to London to recover, after much slighting and affront from the Ministry, his place of influence at the Court of Charles II. The intrigues to supplant him fail of effect, and the old man, now seventy-one years of age, bears down his opponents with the weight of his popularity with the people of England, and by means of lavish display and entertainment in his capacity as the Lord Steward rises again on the flood tide of royal favor. He maintained a princely establishment, as the records of the controller of the household attest, and probably sapped his own great resources, if we

may judge from his proposal to borrow £9,000 from Sir Stephen Fox, the paymaster of the forces. Politically, the period was characterized by the Tory reaction that set in after Oates's plot, and the letters abound, almost to weariness, with accounts of plots and counterplots, and of conspirators and informers. Much admirable material is furnished for a study of the leading personalities of the day, and an occasional reference is given to matters of Colonial interest. The volume closes with March, 1683. The Polwarth volume concerns almost entirely the diplomatic mission of Lord Polwarth to Denmark, 1716-1725, and contains the text of many original letters and papers dealing with the mission and with the general European situation, which was a complicated one. Among the letters are many from the grandson of the Duke of Ormond, the second Duke, who, though an able man, never succeeded in achieving the greatness of his grandfather.

In "Heroines of Genoa and the Riviera" (Scribner), Edgcumbe Staley, who has recently made several books on Florence and Venice, has the advantage of exploring a comparatively new field. Although Genoa was once a rival of Venice for control of the Mediterranean, she never has taken hold of the imagination of travellers or of historians. She produced no great literature, and no great art; and yet she played a conspicuous part in European affairs, and her merchant princes accumulated paintings of rare value. Mr. Staley essays to tell the story of her doges and conspiracies, of her fair women and haughty men, of her superstitions, customs, and daily life. He has collected much miscellaneous material, which he presents in a style which resembles that of the "Duchess"—if any one still remembers the fiction of that rhetorically bedizened writer. He is not always accurate, his Italian is often barbarous, and his flamboyance is amazing; but those who can discount these defects will find compensation in much of his information, which is not easily accessible in English.

In Volume II of Traube's "Vorlesungen und Abhandlungen" (Munich: Beck), we find the same rare quality as in Volume I, already reviewed in these columns. The subject, "Einleitung in die lateinische Philologie des Mittelalters," is treated in Traube's way, not with what is called system, but with the intent of arousing the learner's interest and concentrating it on typical aspects; it is a *liber protrepticus*, not a manual, and shows at every turn its author's genius and his universality. But further, as the editor, Dr. Lehmann, has brought up to date the bibliographical notes with which well-nigh every page is provided, the book performs an important function of the manual as well. The topics into which "medieval Latin philology" falls, according to the subdivisions of the book, are literature, palæography, language, grammar, metric and rhythmic in both verse and prose, textual criticism, and transmission of ancient texts, though there are incidental references to other matters. Comparing this undertaking with the current formulation of classical philology, we find certain subjects omitted to which, in Müller's "Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft," separate volumes are devoted. But it is too soon to expect an elaborated science of medieval philology, nor did Traube intend such. Though master of

a definite and searching method, he approached his subject less as a science than as an art.

Students of Virgil have long felt the lack of a special lexicon or index from which they could learn the exact facts with regard to any Virgilian usage. This lack has now been supplied in an "Index Verborum Vergilianus," by Prof. M. N. Wetmore of Williams College (Yale University Press). Professor Wetmore had originally intended to prepare a Lexicon Vergilianum, but, owing to the recent announcement of a similar work by Merguet, he has contented himself with this index. In preparing it he has used the edition of Ribbeck as a basis, but has added not merely manuscript variations, but also the readings of the chief modern editions, except the Oxford text. The value of the book has been greatly enhanced by subdivisions according to usage under the conjunctions, but more could have been done in this direction without serious labor. Thus, under the conjunction *cum* we might have been informed how many of the examples were those of *cum inversum*, and under *si* it would have been worth while to state how many of the past subjunctive tenses were contrary to fact. It would not have been difficult to subdivide the usages of the prepositions and to add information with regard to the different pronominal uses. As it is, however, the book is of great value. We now have complete indices of all the Latin authors to the close of the Augustan age, except Livy, Ovid, and Plautus, and it is thus possible to determine with great precision the development of the Latin language during this period.

Prof. Mark Bailey, who, up to 1905, was an instructor in elocution at Yale, a position he had occupied for fifty years, died last Sunday at New Haven, aged eighty-four years. Professor Bailey coached Lincoln during his debates with Stephen A. Douglas. He rode in Lincoln's carriage, and usually preceded Lincoln and Douglas with a preliminary speech.

Dr. Arthur Tappan Pierson, Presbyterian clergyman, and one of the leading authorities on foreign missions, died on Saturday of last week at the age of seventy-four. He was editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*, and was the author of many books on religious subjects.

The Rev. Lawrence Henry Schwab, canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, died suddenly last week at the age of fifty-three. Among his published works are: "The Kingdom of God," ten Bohlen Lectures for 1897, and translations and condensations of "Nippold's History of the Papacy." For some months before his death he had been engaged on a biography of the late Bishop Henry C. Potter.

Gen. Roeliff B. Brinkerhoff, statesman and prison reformer, who died last Sunday at his home in Mansfield, O., aged eighty-four, was the author of "The Volunteer Quartermaster," and "Recollections of a Lifetime."

The death is reported from Rome, in his fifty-first year, of Dr. Albert Zacher, the Rome correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and an authority on the political and intellectual life of modern Italy, and on questions connected with the Vatican. His works include: "Römische Augenblicksbilder," "Aus Quirinal und Vatican," "Was

die Campagna erzählt," and "Rom als Kunststätte."

Dr. Francesco Bonatelli, who died recently at Padua, was professor of theoretic philosophy at the university of that town, and for a while co-editor with Professor Mariani of the journal *La Filosofia delle scuole italiane*.

Science

The volume of the "Astronomischer Jahresbericht," for 1910, will be published shortly.

Ernest Ingersoll has placed his "Animal Competitors: Profit and Loss from the Wild Four-footed Creatures of the Farm," with Sturgis & Walton Co.

The zoological division of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the veterinary department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute have conducted a series of investigations upon the life history of the tick, its habits, and the manner in which it is affected by climatic and other environmental conditions; and the data which they have gathered have just been published by the Department of Agriculture as Bureau of Animal Industry Bulletin No. 130.

Louis Durand's "Book of Roses," published in the series of Handbooks of Practical Gardening (Lane), contains in small space the gist of rose culture. The little volume may be recommended to our readers with the usual warning that the English cultural directions must be adapted to our climate. To dwellers in the Northern States they will be entirely misleading.

A useful book, meant for a definite circle of readers, is "The Practical Country Gentleman" (McClurg), by Edward K. Parkinson. By explaining, perhaps too briefly, modern methods of equipment, cropping, and stock-raising, it aims to rescue the owner of a country estate from the usual carelessness and waste. We hope that the book will find its public. When our men of means, neglecting a little their money-getting in the city, make their country places examples of thrift as well as of beauty, they will do a great service not merely to themselves, but also to their neighborhoods and the country at large.

"Hygiene for Mother and Child" (Harper), by Dr. Francis H. MacCarthy, is a good book of nearly three hundred pages. The advice needed by a prospective mother is given in simple language without any attempt to encourage futile activity when the doctor is really needed. In many matters relating to the training of little children, the directions are particularly sane and helpful. The title page notes the author as of the service of a homœopathic hospital, but the book has no other indication of peculiar doctrines.

"Woman and Marriage" (Stokes), by Margaret Stephens, is a book of moderate size, containing a good deal of advice to others of her sex. Except in a couple of chapters about the general health and the causes of disease, the advice deals with various problems of the matrimonial state and the care of very young children. Mrs. Stephens avoids the extreme position of some writers on these topics, and has rational opinions. In some parts there is

almost too much embellishment with poetical quotations, and also perhaps a too liberal use of other quotations of little value as a reinforcement of the views presented. The doctrine of the prenatal influence of states of mind seems to be accepted with great liberality, and its practical application quite freely advocated. The book has a brief and rather reserved commendation from Dr. Mary Scharlieb and an introduction by Mrs. S. A. Barnett.

"Bibliographie géographique annuelle—1909" (Paris: A. Colin—5 francs) appears, for the nineteenth year, in the *Annales de Géographie*, under the direction of Louis Raveneau. It seems very complete and satisfactory in its methods and classifications. The general part takes separately the history of geography and historical geography; mathematical geography and terrestrial physics; natural geography (meteorology, geology, orography, oceans, lakes, rivers, botany, zoology); human geography (political, economic, colonization); miscellaneous (congresses, bibliographies, methods, etc.). The regional part, besides the particular divisions of the earth's continents, deals separately with the polar regions. The number of publications noted may be gathered from the index of authors, printed three columns to a page and occupying seventeen of the octavo pages. This represents 1,153 separate publications in different languages; and these, besides the bibliographical indications, are analyzed according to their relative importance by specialists, sixty-three in number.

"Géographie—la France" (Paris: A. Colin. 500 pages, 18mo, 3.75 francs), by P. Vidal de La Blache and P. Camena d'Almeida, while intended for students, is an excellent compendium for reference and for the general reader. M. Vidal de La Blache, who is a veteran geographer of worldwide renown, gives an interesting introduction on the fundamental divisions of the French soil; and its formation, relief, climate, and hydrography are treated before the separate regions. The means of communication; military organization; agriculture, industry, and commerce; and population have their sections. French colonies (Africa, Indian Ocean, Asia, Oceania, America) have 100 pages. Where occasion offers there are "readings" from writers of authority. The book is handy, very readable, scientific, and excellent in typography.

Judging from the immense number of books now appearing on the subject of food, there was never a time when people concentrated their attention so exclusively on their digestive apparatus. Most of these books are written in advocacy of some food fad from which the author believes himself to have benefited, and of those which assume a more objective position and profess to be scientific but few are based upon the best experimental evidence available. We still hear too much about Alexis St. Martin, and too little about Pavlov. But the Canadian voyageur has dictated the digestion of two generations, and it is time that his stomach had a rest. Prof. Henry C. Sherman's "Chemistry of Food and Nutrition" (Macmillan) is distinguished from the multitude of its contemporaries in this field by being neither partisan, antiquated, nor superficial. It is a compact compendium of information based upon the most recent re-

searches. How completely the subject has been revolutionized is shown by the fact that in the bibliographies appended to each chapter almost all the references bear a twentieth century date. Though intended as a college text-book, it may be consulted with profit by any one who is interested in the subject, and that seems to include a large proportion of our population. We are often told, for example, that some new mode of cooking, mastication, or selection will greatly increase the digestibility of food, but a glance at the table on page 76 shows that ordinarily we digest 92 per cent. of the protein, 95 per cent. of the fat, and 98 per cent. of the carbohydrates that we eat, so that there is not much to be gained on that point. And on page 145 we learn that Mr. "H. F." the most eloquent and enticing of the advocates of less eating, was found on being put into the calorimeter for three days to use as much food as the ordinary man of his age.

The extent to which specialization in chemical research is now carried is shown by N. V. Sidgwick's "Organic Chemistry of Nitrogen" (Frowde). This large volume is devoted to a single element, nitrogen, and of all its compounds, considers only those which contain in the molecule also the element, carbon. Still its 400 pages are inadequate, even to specify all of the known compounds of these two elements, and the author is obliged to confine his attention to a few representatives of each class and to the most important reactions. These are discussed in admirable style, and with thorough mastery of the vast literature of the subject. The many disputed questions are presented fairly, and the author seems to have escaped the faults, to which nitrogen chemists are peculiarly prone, of making a hobby of some theory, and so trying to unlock all doors with one key. The advanced student who wishes to take a comprehensive survey of the field will find no other volume or volumes so useful to him as this. Even the layman may think it worth while to dip into it. He may be interested, for example, in the recent progress toward that yet far distant goal, the preparation of the proteins which form the physical basis of life. Here is the high-water mark of organic synthesis, a molecule whose weight is 1213, and whose name is l-leucyl-triglycyl-l-leucyl - triglycyl-l-leucyl-octoglyl-glycine. Really, of course, such names are not words, but verbal formulas, like a-square-minus-two-a-b-plus-b-square. The constitution of this compound is known, because it has been built up from eighteen smaller molecules. But, complex as it is, it is simply one of the decomposition products of the protein molecule which is more than ten times its size.

A recent volume within the field of applied geography, and one which for some time has been awaited with interest, is Prof. Edward Van Dyke Robinson's "Commercial Geography" (Rand, McNally & Co.). The purpose of commercial geography, the author asserts, is to explain, in terms of all the factors involved, the geographic division of labor. To some, this announcement of the limitation of the field may seem to be a considerable departure from the beaten path; while to others who probably constitute the greater majority the real nature of commercial or economic geography is too vague a conception for

delineation. It certainly is a matter of regret that writers on commercial geography are not better agreed as to their exact field; but, in all probability, the comparative newness of the subject is largely accountable for this unfortunate situation. A commendable feature of the more recent books which makes for advancement, and one which has been followed by the writer of the present volume, is an earnest and consistent attempt to interpret, wherever possible, the leading data presented, rather than to give a mere statement of more or less related facts. The book bears evidence of having been designed primarily for high school, rather than for college, use; the numerous maps, diagrams, and pictures give undisputed evidence on this point. The volume is well written; the text is largely free from statistical data, which, happily, have been relegated to an appendix; and in many respects the work, as a whole, is a distinct advance over previous elementary works in commercial geography.

William Russell Dudley, sixty-two years old, emeritus professor of systematic botany in Leland Stanford Junior University, has died at Palo Alto. For sixteen years he was a member of the Cornell faculty.

The death is reported in his eighty-eighth year of Nevil Story-Maskelyne, who was for many years keeper of minerals at the British Museum, and professor of mineralogy at Oxford. He wrote a "Treatise on the Morphology of Crystals."

Drama

THE WORK OF W. S. GILBERT.

The death of William S. Gilbert removes a notable figure from the theatrical world and puts a dramatic end to a singularly full, successful, and beneficent career. His renown had been so closely associated with that of his musical associate, Arthur Sullivan, that comparatively few persons, perhaps, realize the full scope of his ability, the breadth of his ideals, or the steadfastness of his purpose. The immense popularity of the operettas of which he was the inventor and the librettist, diverted general attention—in recent years at all events—from the wide variety and uncommon excellence of his other theatrical work. It is useless, of course, to speculate to what heights he might have risen as a dramatist pure and simple, if fate had not prepared for him that ideal musical partnership which brought him fortune while virtually confining him to one line of endeavor; but it should not be forgotten that the librettos, by which he is most widely known, formed only about one-fourth of his whole dramatic and literary output.

He was not a great dramatist, but he possessed many of the essential qualifications of one. No man had a quicker sense of theatrical situation, either comic or serious. He had the construc-

tive faculty, plenty of imagination and invention, experience of life and knowledge of human nature, both kindly and caustic wit, quick and humorous perception, and a mastery of language which manifested itself in sound and pregnant pose and fluent, musical verse. There are in his writings many pretty strokes of poetic fancy and bits of genuine pathos and passion, while some of his lightest productions are freighted with a pointed moral and philosophic observation. The delicious "Bab Ballads" are not all nonsense. Such works as "The Palace of Truth" and "The Wicked World," with their mingled delicacy of fancy and sharp satire; "Pygmalion and Galatea," with its pathos and humor; "Charity," with its vigorous assault on social hypocrisies; "Broken Hearts," with its pathetic study of the dwarf Mousa, and such exhilarating comedies as "Tom Cobb" and "Engaged" exhibit a very wide range of power and versatility. None of them is quite so perfect a work of art in its way as is "Pinafore," or "Patience," or "The Mikado," but in bulk they represent a capacity of an exceedingly high order.

And although in one form or another he dealt with life in many phases, and often in robust fashion, he never condescended to pander to low tastes by the use of vulgar or demoralizing methods. There is not an objectionable line to be found in all his publications. Beginning to write at a time when the British stage was largely abandoned to crude sensation or the veiled improprieties of adaptations from the French, he set himself to prove that audiences could be attracted without any sacrifice of decency, and that it was possible even to handle pitch without defilement. When he entered into his partnership with Sullivan—to quote his own words—"we resolved that our plots, however ridiculous, should be coherent, that our dialogue should be void of offence, that, on artistic principles, no man should play a woman's part, and no woman a man's. Finally, we agreed that no lady of the company should be required to wear a dress that she could not wear with absolute propriety at a private fancy ball." To this agreement they faithfully adhered, with results that are known to the whole civilized world. What becomes of our modern "musical comedy" when judged by this standard?

Of course, Gilbert, who was the more potent spirit in the illustrious firm, did not win the public and fortune by the mere exclusion of vulgarity and nudity from his stage. He furnished better and more certain attractions instead of them. He took care also that every performer in his company should be able not only to sing, but to act. A consummate stage manager, he drilled the members of his company until he was assured that every line of the text

and bar of the music should have their legitimate effect. The consequence was that the representations at the Savoy assumed an artistic dignity worthy of grand opera itself, and were attended by a prosperity undreamed of before in London, for operetta, and never attained since.

Neither Sullivans nor Gilberts, unfortunately, are to be found every day. But the lesson which they taught is plain enough for such of their successors as choose to profit by it. Empty, vulgar, glittering frivolity may draw the crowd for a brief season, but only the entertainment that appeals to intelligence and good taste is sure of lasting public support. Gilbert and Sullivan died full of riches and honor. Of modern musical comedies a very small proportion, it is said, are profitable. There is ground for hope in that reflection.

"Rust," a play in four acts, by Algernon Tassin (Broadway Publishing Co.), is a somewhat ambitious and not altogether incapable effort to illustrate the perils that beset the modern society woman debarred by custom and prejudice from the legitimate exercise of her best faculties. It exhibits some knowledge of human nature, a sense of theatrical situation, and a capacity for writing entertaining dialogue, but is extravagant in its details and inconclusive in its outcome. There is considerable truth in the drawing of the group of rich and idle women who figure in the story, but the conduct of the heroine, the wife of a dotting multi-millionaire, who is willing to indulge her every wish except her desire to engage in business, is in a high degree selfish, dishonorable, and inconsistent. In order to gratify her business instincts, she enters into secret speculation with a most unlikely confederate, and not only stoops on his account to rob a personal friend, under peculiarly outrageous circumstances, but narrowly escapes the sacrifice of her conjugal honor. At the last, she makes full confession to her husband—who magnanimously admits his responsibility for a great part of the mischief—and is forgiven. Thus the usual happy ending is contrived, by an utter disregard of probability and the professed object of the fiction. Good dramatic material is wasted by insincere and unskillful treatment.

Liebler & Company have taken possession of what was formerly the New Theatre, and is hereafter to be known as the Century. They announce that a brief revival of "The Blue Bird" will precede their production of "The Garden of Allah."

The Shakespearean season of Robert Arthur at the London Coronet Theatre was so successful that he will continue his representations at the Savoy, where he proposes also to make some Dickens revivals, beginning probably with "Dombey & Son."

The American rights of Cosmo Hamilton's comedy, "Mrs. Skeffington," which has been renamed "The Indiscreet Mrs. Thynne," have been acquired by Miss Rose Dupree.

John Galsworthy is writing a society play for Lillah McCarthy, one of the most prominent of the younger English actresses.

Granville Barker (her husband) is also at work upon a piece in which she will play the leading feminine part.

It seems doubtful whether good fortune will attend Laurence Irving's attempt to revive early Victorian melodrama in his production of "Margaret Catchpole," at the Duke of York's Theatre, in London. Margaret was an actual personage, who was chosen as the heroine of a story by the Rev. Richard Cobbold, which was widely read in its day, and this is not the first time that she has made her appearance on the stage. She was a servant girl who stole a horse to rejoin her smuggler lover, and was condemned to death, but escaped execution, to make a happy marriage afterward in Australia. This tale Mr. Irving presents in old-fashioned form, with story-book smugglers, a villain of the old transpontine order, and scenes of lurid coloring. The play seems to be somewhat childish stuff, but is worth notice, on account of its introduction of the kinematograph as a dramatic accessory. Thus Margaret's desperate night ride and other adventures are exhibited in living pictures between the acted scenes. Laurence Irving appears to have made a most picturesque villain of the antique type, while Mabel Hackney, sometimes in male disguise, was seen in all manner of strange experiences as Margaret. Critics of the advanced school treat the piece with contumely. Whether the public will take to it remains to be seen. It does not necessarily follow, of course, that a piece of old-fashioned melodrama must be destitute of all artistic value.

Liverpool is to have the first repertory theatre in England owned by the public. This is the Star Theatre, an excellent building, in a good situation, which has just been acquired by the promoters of the repertory movement. It will be known hereafter as the Liverpool Repertory Theatre, and the prospectus of the limited liability company will be issued immediately. Eight hundred persons have already applied for shares, which are \$5 each. Mr. Basil Dean, a manager of approved experience and good fortune, is to be in control of the institution. A number of well-known men are on the board of directors. This appears to be an experiment from which practical results of real value may be looked for.

Art

WHISTLER AND GREAVES.

LONDON, May 25.

Nothing more extraordinary has happened in London for a long while than the sensation over the show of pictures and prints by Walter Greaves, "Pupil of Whistler," at the Goupil Gallery. By chance, I went to the exhibition on Private View day at the usually crowded hour, that is, if there is a crowd at all. Eight people were in the gallery, and one of these eight was Greaves, one an art critic. The next morning, Friday, the *Times* came out with a long article in large type, pro-

claiming Greaves a master, comparing his naïveté to Whistler's "cosmopolitan cleverness," and calling upon the Chantrey Bequest to secure one of the masterpieces. That afternoon the gallery was so crowded it was almost impossible to see anything; many of the pictures were sold, disputed for by collectors, artists, and critics; the whole town was talking of the "unknown master"; the authorities were tumbling over each other in their haste to praise the long neglected genius and to belittle Whistler in the process.

At first, the whole affair seemed to me too preposterous to be taken seriously. But the very rumor to which I have just referred shows that it must be taken seriously, and that the facts must be made plain. Everybody knows how difficult it is for the most scientific of scientific critics to decide upon the authorship of pictures painted two or three centuries ago. If the statement that Whistler owed everything to Greaves, that many Whistlers were painted by Greaves, is allowed to go uncontradicted while contemporaries of Whistler are still living, the hopeless confusion in the present, to say nothing of the future, can scarcely be imagined. The critic of the *Morning Post*—who, with the critics of the *Westminster Gazette* and the *Globe*, has managed to keep his head in the midst of the mad hubbub—gave as heading to his notice of the show, "The New Amico of Sandro"; and it was appropriate.

What are the facts? The fabric of nonsense is based largely on a letter from Greaves to the director of the gallery, published in the catalogue. It is full of ignorance or misstatements, and the only charitable explanation is that the old man's memory is completely gone. The most important of the misstatements relates to a picture called *Passing Under Old Battersea Bridge*, obviously derived from Whistler, though the distant sky and water were undoubtedly painted by him, as any one can see, but at a much later date, and some of the reflections in the river were also put in by Whistler. Of this picture Greaves writes:

It was exhibited during the great Exhibition of 1862 in Alan Cole's room in the Cromwell Road building—the room containing Whistler's pictures.

"W. Greaves, 62," in very staring letters and figures, is written at the top of the canvas, and it is almost the only picture in the exhibition that is dated. Upon this date the critics have jumped as proof that Greaves is the originator of Whistler's nocturnes, since Whistler did not show a nocturne until several years later. But the statement in the catalogue is absolutely false. Government documents at South Kensington have been supplied to me proving that Walter Greaves did not show this pic-

ture, or any other pictures, in the International ("great") Exhibition of 1862; that Whistler showed no pictures there, either; that it was not until 1873 that Walter Greaves exhibited a picture in an exhibition at South Kensington, while Alan Cole, C.B., could have had no room in 1862, as he was then a boy of fourteen. The foundation thus gone, the elaborate structure of misstatements and misrepresentations tumbles to pieces, and nobody of sense can again believe implicitly any statements made by Greaves in his letters or on his pictures, however prepared British critics may be to swallow them wholesale.

And the obscurity of Walter Greaves is purely a myth. From 1873, he exhibited publicly. He has for years been a conspicuous figure in Chelsea, where his work has been shown and sold. In 1890, he and his brother had the sort of chance that made the fame of the old Italian masters, and that most British artists seek to-day in vain; they were commissioned to decorate Streatham Town Hall, and they worked three solid years on the decoration, producing about a hundred pictures, dated 1891, 1892, and 1893, and signed "H. and W. Greaves. Pupils of Whistler." The pictures which remain are pure Greaves, the uttermost rubbish and banality, though several are copied from Whistler, the designs of whose frames even are stolen. Critics who have been down to Streatham to see them, appalled by this further "discovery," have got out of the difficulty by attributing the worst of the series to Harry Greaves, who is dead and cannot deny it. That the brothers should have signed themselves "Pupils of Whistler" in any of their work is made a reproach against Whistler. But they were his pupils, and he had been trained in France where the younger man holds it a privilege to exhibit as the pupil. Even in England, there have been artists who gloried in calling themselves pupils of Whistler and in the position they knew it gave them.

But it seems useless to go into these details in the face of the paintings and prints now on the walls of the Goupil Gallery. They are the complete refutation of critics bent, as of old, upon the downfall of Whistler. The work done by Greaves when not under Whistler's influence is commonplace, clumsy, undistinguished. It is impossible that the man who did it could, of himself, have developed the methods and manner of the nocturnes. The work done under Whistler's influence is an echo of Whistler, and in certain instances it is evident that the master worked on the pupil's canvas or copper, as Greaves says. There is one plate that is at least half done by Whistler and must be added to his work. And among the paintings there are a portrait of Greaves and a nocturne from Whistler's win-

dow that look like canvases which Whistler, dissatisfied, had thrown away, only that their fate should be to have Greaves take them up and ruin them. It must be explained, however, that Greaves is no fool. In some ways he was an apt pupil. A painting, published as the frontispiece of the Metropolitan Museum catalogue of the Whistler Exhibition last year, owned by Charles L. Freer, and one day possibly to pass into the Washington National Gallery, has every appearance, to judge from the reproduction, of being by Walter Greaves.

I know that already the *Times* has, positively and without giving any reason, refused to publish a letter exposing Greaves's misstatements, though the *Times* is responsible for the sensation based upon them. The worst of it is, the *Times* is but one of a large number of London and provincial papers more or less under the same control. Besides, it is said that the proprietor has purchased one of the pictures; a critic on a large London daily has bought a second; and a third has been acquired by a notorious dealer, who has hung a repudiated Whistler in the Dublin National Gallery which he started. It really seems as if the old enmity against which Whistler struggled had sprung up again. He used to say that the British critics hated him because he was an American, and that, if he had not had the constitution of a government mule, they would have killed him long ago. Whistler was a man to whom nothing happened as to other men, but of the extraordinary incidents that filled his career this is the most extraordinary of all. N. N.

The Book of Decorative Furniture: Its Form, Colour, and History. By Edwin Folev. In two volumes. Volume I. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$7.50.

A number of finely illustrated quartos and folios on the furniture of other days have appeared in the past dozen years, by Molinier, Macquoid, Lady Dilke, Guy Laking, Luke Vincent Lockwood, Frederick Roe, Esther Singleton, and others. These are devoted more especially to the furniture of a particular nation or period, or to a particular article of furniture. The present work is a general survey of the whole field, and in that comprehensiveness lies its chief value. It is a suggestive review, an introductory survey, intended for the general reader and amateur rather than for the specializing connoisseur or for the student in search of a structural or decorative detail of a special period. The style is straightforward, with only occasional lapses into fine writing. A certain lightness of treatment may add to the effectiveness of such a book, but the author's humorous and other sallies, discursions and divagations, aimed, possibly, at a particular brand of connois-

seur indigenous to the "tight little island," are not always the "pardonable diversions" which he accounts them to be. They usually take up space that might have been utilized to better effect, particularly as Mr. Foley himself speaks of the difficulty of compressing so much history within the limits allowed. He executes some figures also on the alluring but slippery skating ground of analogy. Wendel Dietterlin is "a Poe in ornament" on page 81, and "the Du Cerceau of the German Renaissance" on page 78, while Grinling Gibbon (whose work is appreciatively and understandingly characterized) is labelled "that Paganini in pear-tree and other soft woods." On the other hand, the author interestingly describes the influence of surroundings, as evidenced, say, in the indebtedness of woodwork to architecture, the encouragement of the use of walnut (more easily worked than oak) through the vogue of barocco with its curves, the "response to the time-spirit," as in the "sturdy national growth traceable through . . . Britain's crude but vigorous adaptation of the ornament of the Italian Renaissance." Or he notes the development of certain forms, as the result of particular needs; for instance, the use of the trestle table as an outcome of the life of the mediæval hall, or the change of form of the hearth brought about through the introduction of coal, which necessitated the use of narrow flues and of grates. The emphasis on the dignity and worth of the arts of which he writes, as compared with the attitude which finds "high art" only in painting and sculpture, is refreshing, and as noteworthy as his references to the necessity of recognizing the limits of the material in which a work of art is to be produced.

The author's drawings (there are to be 100 color plates and 1,000 text illustrations in the completed work) are helpful in a general way; details, particularly in the small text-illustrations, are not always clear. The color plates usually show examples "with contemporary accessories and environment," a plan remarkably well illustrated in the exhibition on the occasion of the opening of the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum, which included rooms decorated and furnished each with examples of a particular period. Another useful feature is the color reproduction of the characteristic grain markings of 36 constructional and decorative woods. Errors appear to be surprisingly few. On p. 27 is found Sevigné, on p. 27 Leuchterweibschén, p. 116 Del Andrea Sarto; the reference to p. 49 on p. 54 should be to 59. It is to be hoped that the usefulness of this work will be increased by an index, covering both text and illustrations, in the forthcoming second volume.

Constant Mayer, who died recently in Paris, won a name for himself at the Salon forty years ago by his two pictures, *La Rencontre*; *épisode de la guerre d'Amérique en 1863*, and *Femme iroquoise de l'Amérique du Nord*.

Lars Gustaf Sellstedt, the artist, died at his home in Buffalo on Sunday last, at the age of ninety-two. He was born in Sweden and came to this country as a boy. The Albright Art Gallery, in Buffalo, contains several of his works, among them being a portrait of himself. He painted Grover Cleveland and other prominent men. He was the author of "From Forecastle to Academy," an autobiography.

Finance

RETROSPECT.

The so-called "Steel Trust inquiry committee" of the House of Representatives has been variously classed as an effort to complete the Culberson committee's inquiry into the Tennessee Coal affair of 1907; as an attempt to force the Department of Justice's hand in prosecution under the Sherman law; as a counter-movement against the "stand-pat" policy on prices; as a Machiavelian intrigue by Wall Street "bears." Nobody described it as a disinterested project to delve into financial history. Yet this is the principal office which it is probably destined to perform.

When the committee was appointed, the principal comment on the market was, that nothing was left to be found out about the Steel Trust or about the chapters of Wall Street history surrounding it. But facts may be known about an historical event, without knowledge of what the facts really signify. Lapse of time will often change the perspective. Some of these new points of view are being elicited at Washington.

John W. Gates, who opened the testimony, retold some episodes of the Steel Trust's organization in 1901. Mr. Carnegie got that year, for his interest in the Carnegie properties, just twice what he had offered to take for it in 1899—\$320,000,000, as against \$160,000,000. The "billion-dollar merger" was a recourse, not to stop ruinous conditions in the trade—for steel prices had risen rapidly after the summer of 1900—but solely to prevent the building of competitive steel tube works. Yet Carnegie had tried just such competition in the wire trade, and had sold out for half a million dollars a plant which cost him a full million. One experimental steel combination, whose own common stock had lately been down to 20, was valued at 125 for exchange in the merger, and \$50,000,000 was thereupon added to the holding company's obligations. Thus Mr. Gates.

Some time the question will be more vigorously discussed, what made Carnegie's property worth \$160,000,000 more

in 1901 than it was worth in 1899? When such discussion comes, there will be various theories. Mr. Carnegie may have undervalued it on the one occasion. Mr. Morgan may have overvalued it on the other. Its actual earning capacity may have doubled. The promoters may have hit on a moment when all values were imaginary. Within its first two years of history, the Steel Corporation's stock fell from \$785,000,000 to \$350,000,000. Therefore, even in Wall Street, the matter is in the realm of theory.

The one sure inference from the history of the period is, that what Wall Street still remembers as the "big time" of 1901 resulted from the coincidence of plans of previously unimaginable scope with a psychological moment in the world's finance. The Steel Trust flotation was the typical exploit of that interesting period. It could not have succeeded a few months before April, 1901, or a few months afterward. A billion-dollar steel merger was openly proposed in the spring of 1899; its only effect was to bring about frightened liquidation in the rest of the market. The much less extensive shipping merger, which the same promoters undertook in immediate sequel to the Steel promotion, was a still-born failure.

The fact was, that experienced and observant financiers saw by instinct, at the start, what was the situation in the spring of 1901, and saw it coolly and correctly. It was the general public which then indulged in wild delusions. But a very few weeks sufficed to bring into public view a different state of things. The great promoters, capitalists, and bankers, who had begun by trading shrewdly on the frenzy of the public, presently found their own ideas departing from the habitual balance. A little longer, and the maddest of all the groups concerned in American finance was the group of great financial leaders. Bankers previously noted for conservatism seized on the belief that they had discovered some sort of philosopher's stone, which turned things of no intrinsic worth into things of enormous actual value. The craziest of financial principles were openly professed by eminent financiers. Credit which was supposed to be raised only on expectation of the commercial movement of the year, was made the absolute basis for the rashest promoting speculations. The exploits of the Steel Corporation's president at Monte Carlo were nothing more or less than a picturesque epitome of the Wall Street exploits of that whole group of financiers. A few months more, and the episode was over.

As in all such periods, however, the financial organizations constructed in the excitement of the day, remained; and the question of their final position in the financial world is not yet settled. Sometimes, in the aftermath of a

South Sea Bubble or an 1836 or an 1856, the courts of insolvency take charge of them. It was the country's good fortune, rather than the good judgment of the promoting community of 1901, which prevented this from happening in sequel to that period. Some great combinations have gone to wreck since 1901, and so have many great private fortunes and great financial reputations. What seems chiefly to be happening now, as an immediate consequence of a decade ago, is a firm and relentless progress in the work of limiting the power for mischief of the huge industrial combinations constructed in those crazy days.

The task was begun, it is true, rather late in the day and after the mischief of overcapitalization, overspeculation, and overdisturbance of the economic equilibrium had been largely done. This fact has emphasized public interest and curiosity in the question, what the eventual upshot of the opposing policies of expansion and restriction in the field of capital exploitation is hereafter to be. In this direction also, the House committee inquiry has elicited some new and startling points of view. That the chairman of the Steel Corporation should have coolly proposed that prices in the trade be fixed at Washington is hardly a sequel to have been expected from the events of 1901. Yet Judge Gary's profession of economic faith is

in reality less surprising than people may imagine. When any one begins by repudiating economic principles whose foundation rests on all previous trade experience, it is never possible to say at what position he will eventually arrive. But it is none the less an extraordinary thing, and a novelty even in this era of surprises, that the management of the so-called "billion-dollar Steel Trust"—itself the consummation of the ambitions and activities of the period's most inveterate individualists—should be hinting broadly that a paternal government should take the job off their hands. But Judge Gary did not couple his suggestion with the proposal that the government, after looking into cost of production and basis of capitalization, should also dictate dividends.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Annual Library Index, 1910. Publishers' Weekly. \$5.
 Baedeker's London and Its Environs, 1911. Scribner. \$1.80 net.
 Baker, E. The Rose Door. Chicago: Kerr.
 Bierce, A. Works—Vol. VI. Neale Pub. Co.
 Boissière, A. The Man Without a Face. Dillingham. \$1.25 net.
 Bragg, E. M. Marine Engine Design. Van Nostrand. \$2 net.
 Bunnell, S. H. Cost-Keeping for Manufacturing Plants. Appleton. \$3 net.
 Carlsaw, W. H. The Early Christian Apologists. Philadelphia: Lippincott.
 Carter, T. L. Out of Africa: A Book of Short Stories. Neale Pub. Co. \$1.50.
 Clark, C. H. Marine Gas Engines. Van Nostrand. \$1.50 net.

- Coolidge, A. C. The Scoundrel of Militarism. Worcester, Mass.: The Author.
 Cooney, D. T. A Study in Ebony. Neale Pub. Co. \$1.50.
 Dante's Divina Commedia. Vol. II, Purgatorio. Edited by C. H. Grandgent. Boston: Heath. \$1.25.
 Duggar, B. M. Plant Physiology. Macmillan. \$1.60 net.
 Duncan, N. The Measure of a Man. Revell.
 Earle, Mrs. C. W. Memoirs and Memories. London: Smith, Elder.
 Fergusson, W. N. Adventure, Sport, and Travel on the Tibetan Steppes. Scribner. \$4 net.
 Glazberg, L. The Legends of the Jews. Trans. from the German. Vol. III, Moses in the Wilderness. Philadelphia: Jewish Pub. Society.
 Glasgow, E. The Miller of Old Church. Doubleday, Page. \$1.35.
 Historical Digest of the Provincial Press. Massachusetts Series, Vol. 1, 1659-1707. Boston: Society for Americana.
 Home University Library—Vols. 1 to 10 incl. Holt. 75 cents each.
 Klein, C., and Hornblow, A. The Gamblers. Dillingham. \$1.50.
 Koehne, J. B. A Challenge to Modern Skepticism. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach. \$1.25.
 Muir, J. My First Summer in the Sierra. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50 net.
 Taylor, H. The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$4 net.
 Tuberculosis Directory. Compiled by P. P. Jacobs for the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, New York.
 Van Dyke, H. Who Follow the Flag. (Phi Beta Kappa Poem, Harvard, 1910.) Scribner.
 Walker, S. F. Cold Storage, Heating, and Ventilating on Board Ship. Van Nostrand. \$2 net.
 West, G. H. Gothic Architecture in England and France. Macmillan. \$2.25 net.
 Willets, G. The First Law: A Romance. Dillingham. \$1.50.

Yerkes's Introduction to Psychology

By Robert M. Yerkes, Professor in Harvard University. XII+417 pp. 12mo. \$1.60.

This introduces students to the subject by giving a clear and concise discussion of the chief characteristics of the subject-matter, aim, methods, and value of the science. The author plans to make his book an outline of the subject, not a manual, and to deal with the groundwork of psychology, without special reference to physiological, genetic, or comparative psychology.



Henry Holt & Co. 31 W. 33d St. NEW YORK

SEEING EUROPE BY AUTOMOBILE

By LEE MERIWETHER

12mo, 425 pages, 32 illustrations, end papers, map, index. \$2.00 net; postage, 16 cents.

An entertaining and serviceable book for the motorist in Europe, full of information about handling a car in Europe. Describes a trip of 5,080 miles in hundred days.

By the author of "A Tramp Trip Abroad."

The Baker & Taylor Co., 33 E. 17th St., N. Y.

NOW READY

THE SUFFRAGETTE

A History of the Women's Militant Suffrage Movement.

By E. SYLVIA PANKHURST

To fully understand the aims, methods, and achievements of the Suffragettes this book is indispensable. The author is a part of the movement of which it is a vivid, dramatic, and accurate history. It shows how militant tactics have brought the Votes-for-Women Movement into practical politics. The illustrations are from snapshots of arrests, raids, forced feeding, and other typical incidents of the Militant campaign. (Cloth. 12mo. Fully illustrated. \$1.50 net.)

STURGIS & WALTON CO. 31-33 E. 27 St. New York.

THE BOOK OF THE YEAR

What Eight Million Women Want

By RHETA CHILDE DORR.

Illustrated, \$2.00 net; postage 20 cents.

Unique in every way. A complete survey of the ideals and accomplishments of the effective, thinking women of our time. Not a woman's suffrage book, but far broader. Essentially constructive. No one who wants to know exactly what women are doing can afford to miss this notable volume.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, Boston

CRIMINAL MAN

ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF CESARE LOMBROSO. Briefly summarized by his daughter, GINA LOMBROSO FERRERO. With 36 illustrations and a Bibliography of Lombroso's Publications on the Subject. 8vo, \$2.00 net. By mail, \$2.20.

Signora Guglielmo Ferrero's résumé of her father's work on criminal anthropology is specially dedicated to all those whose office it is to correct, reform, and punish the criminal, with a view to diminishing the injury caused to society by his anti-social acts; also to superintendents, teachers, and those engaged in rescuing orphans and children of vicious habits, as a guide in checking the development of evil germs and eliminating incorrigible subjects whose example is a source of corruption to others.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

NEW YORK: 2, 4 and 6 West 45th St.
 LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand.
 27 and 29 West 23rd St.

MANUSCRIPTS WANTED FOR PUBLICATION

Also juvenile scripts. I deal with the best publishers.

Bring me in your scripts. Consultations free. Hours 2-4 P. M.

HELEN NORWOOD HALSEY

Literary Worker, Manuscript Expert

110 W. 34th St., New York City

Tel. 703 and 704. Murray Hill. Suite 800.

Send for Miss Halsey's "Writer's Aid Leaflet." 25 cents in stamps.

AMERICANS: An Impression

By Alexander Francis.

